ESTABLISHED 1887

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1987

# Yeutter, Bush Press U.S. View In Tokyo, Washington Talks

TOKYO - The U.S. trade representative asserted here Monday that Japan should act, not just talk about stimulating its economy and-

The statement by Clayton K. Yeutter came as U.S. and Japanese officials met in Tokyo and in Washington in efforts to reduce current trade tensions, among the

most severe since World War II. "Now is the time for Japan to take action and implement rather than to discuss measures to expand

speaking, no effective steps were taken to expand domestic demand

in Tokyo for a week of talks on warms to avoid protectionist mea-Japan's \$60 billion trade surplus sures by the United States. with the United States.

# On Trade Sanctions, The EC Is Out in Front

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Screne LONDON - Although Washington has gotten much of the oublicity for its sanctions against Tokyo. Western Europe has led the way, imposing them faster and taking them further than the United

In February, the 12 nations of the European Community placed a 20 percent anti-dumping duty on most Japanese copying machines. In the past decade, Japanese manufactorers have captured more than 80 percent of the \$1 billion European market for copiers, forcing 10 European companies to abandon production.

More barriers against Japanese Froods may be coming soon. In Brussels, the EC announced Thurs-

The Japanese concessions bave always been found very deceptive in their contents.

> --- Willy de Clercy, EC commissioner

day that it was opening an investigation of the possible dumping of Japanese computer printers in Europe. And in Geneva, the ruling council of the General Agreement ... on Tariffs and Trade, the international trade tribunal, said last week that it would hold a bearing on Japanese sales of semiconductor chips at the EC's request.

**EN MEXIM** 

The Europeans have argued that the Japanese-U.S. accord on semiconductor sales, reached in 1986. has allowed Japan to sell its chips at unfairly low prices in "third mar-

kets" such as Europe's.

European public opinion tends to favor the retaliatory efforts, despite warnings from many economists that restraints on Japanese imports are counterproductive. But even those experts who support such restraints are worried about Washington's decision to impose 100 percent tariffs on \$300 million worth of Japanese goods.

# Kiosk Marine Recants Moscow Charge

WASHINGTON (UPI) -A chief witness in the U.S. Embassy espionage case has retracted his statement that Sergeant Clayton Lonetree allowed Soviet agents to roam the embassy in Moscow, Sergeant Lonetree's lawyer said Monday. The attorney said Corporal Robert Williams told him he had been threatened by investigators when he made the state-



General Maxwell D. Taylor, a World War II hero who was chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam. has died at 85. Page 4.

**GENERAL NEWS** 

For lawyers in Washington, the Iran-contra affair is the best thing since Watergate. Page 4. BUSINESS/FINANCE

NASA's planned payment to Morton Thickol has prompted sharp criticismin the past one year."

The U.S. trude representative is

In Washington, Vice President George Bush said he believed that the dispute over semiconductors could be resolved. But he said he

# Europeans believe they suffer most when Japanese-U.S. trade re-

lations turn stormy. This is the "deflection" argument, whereby it is said that Japan after agreeing to contain its exports to the United

States, tries to sell more products in Europe to compensate. In Europe's view, it holds this second-class status because the U.S. market is far more important to Japanese manufacturers. Last year, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan was \$58.6 billion. By contrast, total trade between the EC and Japan was \$30.7 billion, with

But the European trade deficit with Japan grew much faster in 1986 than did that of the United

Accordingly, European criticism of Japanese trade practices has become increasingly frequent and barbed, while Japan's efforts to open its markets to foreign products have been found wanting.

"The Japanese concessions, although they could seem tempting in form, have always been found very deceptive in their contents," said Willy de Clercq, the EC's external relations commissioner.

European and Canadian trade complaints against Japan largely echo those in the United States, but their tactics have differed. Canada, which has a smaller market than Enrope's, has been the most reluctant to start trade lights with To-

"We don't engage in Japan bash-ing," said David Preston, acting director of Japan relations for Can-

The Europeans have moved more quickly and forcefully to protect their markets. "Voluntary" straints on Japanese auto imports are an example. Britain limits Japanese imports to 11 percent of its market, France to 3 percent, and Italy to a few thousand cars. By contrast. Japanese imports to the United States, which has lighter

Farifer this month. Britain said it would speed up new rules designed to retaliate against what it says is Tokyo's unwillingness to open its markets to British companies. Since the 1960s, European na-

individually or collectively See TRADE, Page 2

# Rebel Attack Kills 15 in Sri Lanka

By Barbara Crossette New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka - Filteen ethnic Sinhalese villagers were reported killed by Tamil guernilas early Monday in the same district of northeastern Sri Lanka where terrorists ambushed six vehicles and murdered 127 people on Friday, the government spokesman

A police officer also died in a separate attack on a security post in the northeast, according to the gov-

The spokesman, Tilak Ratna kara, said that a curfew had been reimposed on Trincomalee district after the attack before dawn on Wan Ela village, about 80 miles (about 130 kilometers) from Trincomalee town and 15 miles from Kantalai, which is near the Friday ambush site.

According to the government, the 15 villagers - 5 men, 5 women, 4 girls and a teen-age hoy - were asleep when the guerrillas struck. Paramilitary home guards were called in, Mr. Ratnakara said, and the guerrillas escaped after an exchange of fire.

Officials speculate that Monday's attack was carried out by Tamil guerrillas running ahead of troops trying to block their access to the sparsely populated east coast. Guerrillas, who maintain seaside outposts, have in the past frequently evaded the military by

Mr. Ramakara said that troops were attempting to encircle a 250square-mile inland area where four

or five guerrilla hands of 40 to 50 See ATTACK, Page 2

domestic demand," Mr. Yeutter reached before Prime Minister Yawas quoted as telling Foreign Min-ister Tadashi Kuranari, "Frankly Washington next week. In Seoul, meanwhile, the U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baidrige, warned South Korea that it should open its markets further if it

> The \$300 million in tariffs against Japanese goods imposed Friday by the Reagan administra-tion in retaliation for alleged dumping of semiconductors by Japan continued to be sharply criticized by the Japanese.

The United States maintains that Japan broke a 1986 accord on computer chips by selling them at un-fairty low prices in third countries and by failing to open its market to U.S. chips. Japan denies it has violated the pact.

The chairman of Sony Corp., Akio Morita, suid Sunday at a conference in Japan that some Japanese regarded recent trade presures from abroad as a "second coming of the black ships." This was a reference to Commodore Matthew Perry's forcing Japan to open its ports in 1853 after two centuries of isolation.

Mr. Morita said that a change under U.S. pressure "causes rather deep resentment to grow in Japan, and may erode mutual confidence between our two countries."

Mr. Yeutter later joined the U.S. agriculture secretary. Richard E Europe running a \$16.7 billion def-Lyng, in a meetings with Japanese in-extl officials on opening the Japanese by a market to U.S. farm products. Mr. ranks. Lyng said that the sessions were disappointing, (Details, Page 9.)

"In some ways individual trade relationships are threatening to overshadow our long relationship as friends and allies," Mr. Yeutter said later at a conference attended by top Japanese and U.S. officials and legislators.

He said that while Japan expands demand for imports, Washington must tackle industrial decay and reduce its budget deficit. He said that the deficit destabilized international trade and the flow of capital by sucking money into the

In Washington, Japan's former foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, dechared after seeing Mr. Bush, "We should settle the matter through tation or sanctions or reprisal."

for Mr. Nakasone's visit.



Toshihiko Seko Wins His 2d Boston Marathon

Two officers caught up at the start of the 91st Boston Marathon unofficial time of 2 hours, 11 minutes, 49 seconds, Seko also won on Monday. The race was won by Toshihiko Seko of Japan in an the marathon in 1981. The record is 2:07:51, set in 1986, Page 17.

# PLO Reunifies, but Without Abu Nidal

ALGIERS - The Palestine Liberation Organization's parliamentin-exile opened Monday, marked by a reunification of Palestinian

Six hard-line Palestinian groups announced they were dissolving the Palestine National Salvation Front, a two-year-old Syrian-based coalition that had opposed Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

The announcement followed a walkout by Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council after it unsuccessfully challenged Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Shortly before the session opened, George Habash, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said that the six hard-line groups, which hoveotted the last Palestine National Council meeting in 1984, would attend this

The 426-member council met to map a new strategy-10 establish a friendly talks, not through confron- homeland for the 5 million Pales-

Mr. Abe, the head of Japan's "We will maintain our armed ruling Liberal Democratic Party, struggle against Israel," Mr. Arafat because we want peace, a just and (AP. Retters) comprehensive peace on the basis

of the Palestinian right to self-determination and to an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital." He called for an international Middle East peace conference, but

only if it included the PLO and permanent members of the UN Security Council, including the Soviet Mr. Arafat thanked President

Chadii Bendjedid of Algeria and the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, for their help in the Soviet-sponsored drive to unite the Palestine Liberation Organization. more radical stance on the Pales, pearance. tine issue, abandoning the more moderate policies he adopted when

its leaders had rejected efforts to culties with the mainline Fatah restrict Mr. Arafat's "unlimited movement."

its 1982 invasion.

prerogatives. Sabri el-Banna, was believed to

Mr. Arafat has recently taken a sion, but he made no public ap-

Nayel Hawaimeh, leader of the hard-line Democratic Front for the Israe, drove him out of Lehanon in Liberation of Palestine, suggested the Palestinians would reach agree-A statement issued in the name ment more easily without Abu Niof Abu Nidal said his group was dal's group, which he said "still has pulling out of the council because political and organizational diffi-

Fatah is the main component of Abu Nidal, whose real name is the PLO and is led by Mr. Arafat. Abu Nidal, 51, advocates a terhave come to Algiers for the ses-

See PLO, Page 2

# U.S. Doubts Bonn Will Free TWA Suspect

WASHINGTON - U.S. officials are discounting reports that Bonn intends to free the accused Lebanese terrorist Mohammed Ali Hamadeh after a brief trial so as to gain the release of two German hostages in Lebanon.

For some time, officials said, a leeling has been growing in the Reagan administration that West Germany will probably not allow the extradition of Mr. Hamadeh to this country to face charges of air piracy and murder in connection with the icut in 1985 and the an airliner to B death of a U.S. Navy diver who was among the

Mt. Hamadeh and his brother, Abbas, were arrested in West Germany in January, Two West Germans were subsequently kidnapped in Beirut.

A State Department official said, "It's our guess they don't want to send him here." Some Justice Department officials also have said they do not expect Mr. Hamadeh to be returned for trial.

A number of administration officials have now concluded that the Germans are most likely to steer a middle course, neither releasing Mr. Hamadeh to go home to Lebanon nor sending him to the United States.

# **New Army** Chief in Argentina

#### General Resigns After Surrender Of Mutineers

The Assessmed Press

BUENOS AIRES - President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina accept-ed the resignation of his army chief of staff on Monday, 20 hours after he persuaded rebellious military of-

ficers to surrender.

In a terse unnouncement, the government said that General Hecfor Rios Erenu had resigned and that Defense Minister Jose Horacia Jaunarena was taking over as army chief of staff.

Government officials and local press reports had speculated that General Rios Erenu would be replaced after he failed to promptly put down Argentina's second mili

tary rebellion in four days. Both groups of rebellious sol-diers demanded amnesty for officers accused of human rights abuses during the military regime that ended with Mr. Alfonsin's election in 1983. Some also wanted the removal of General Rios Erenu. who had insisted that the officers answer court orders in the human rights trials.

it was not clear whether the chief of staff's resignation was a concession to the rebels.

Mr. Alfonsin conducted private

talks on Sunday with Lieutenant lolonel Aldo Rico, the officer who led the military rebellion at Campo de Mayo, outside Buenos Aires, but the substance of the talks was not known. Colone! Rico and the mutineers were in jail on Monday.

Before the rebels were taken into custody. Colonel Rico. 41, said he had achieved "objectives that will aid national reconciliation" and "affect the armed forces and the He did not elaborate. But his

statement prompted speculation that the government and rebels may have reached an understanding about officers accused of human rights abuses.

Mr. Alfonsin said Sunday that the rebels would be "arrested and turned over to justice."

But he said some were heroes of Argentina's 1982 Falkland Islands war with Britain who had taken a "mistaken position" and were not

The rebels had held nearly 2,000

gan under which they chose to

gather this Easter pitted them

against "militarization, war prepa-

nuclear energy suggested a broad-

There was also a subsidiary el-

American president has come to

share the demonstrators' judgment

The anti- missile coalition likes

Mr. Reagan's anti-deterrence

views, but not his vision of a space-

based shield against ballistic mis-

siles, also known as variously as

as someone who may eventually

lean on Western European leaders

to get them to accept not just the

withdrawal of Pershing-2 and

The president, too, has emerged

ening of the coalition's concerns.

# As Arms Agenda Shifts, German Peace Marchers Stay Nimble



#### By James M. Markham COLOGNE - They are not

nearly as numerous or as apocalyp- rations and destruction of the envitic in their messages as they were in 1983, when they failed to prevent banners held aloft in defense of the the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 Nicaraguan revolution and against and cruise missiles in Western Europe. War was imminent, they warned darkly then. The missiles they shrilly de- lort to denounce Mr. Reagan's

nounced may be going soon, but Strategic Defense Initiative, but the German peace marchers were not too emphatically, since the still marching this Easter, praising Mikhail S. Gorbachev's "new thinking" and keeping up the pres- that NATO's doctrine of nuclear sure on wavering politicians in deterrence is an immoral suicide Bonn less they renege on past disar- pact. mament commitments. Anti-nuclear Easter marches

have been held in West Germany since 1959. The three days of scattered demonstrations that culminated Monday with centralized rallies drew 300,000 people, according to their organizers. Estimates by various local police forces put the total much lower.

The abruptly shifting superpowr arms agenda has required the coalition that styles itself the peace movement" to remain as nimble as Mr. Gorbachev - and to wrestle with the paradox that President Ronald Reagan has for the moment become one of the demonstrators' objective allies.

cruise missiles but also Mr. Gorbachev's proposal to abolish shorterrange missiles. NATO military planners fear this second phase would be a big step toward a "de-nuclearized Europe," a step the

SDI or 'star wars.'

demonstrators support. Yet Mr. Reagan is only a fleetingly tactical ally for the loose alliance of West German Communists. Protestant laymen. Greenand left-wing Social Democrats. who will gather again to demonstrate against him when he visits

West Berlin and Bonn in early June. He remains, fundamentally their bad guy. At a rain-drenched rally in the New Market square in Cologne, Paul von Bebber, a 67-year-old participant, held up a hand-made placard with a photograph of a grufflooking Mr. Reagan and this

message in English: "I like German

boys for war."
Mr. Bebber said that at a demonstration Sunday he had carried a sign proposing an Oscar for Mr. an and the Nobel Peace Prize for Mr. Gorhachev. "It's not so easy to turn the German people against the Soviet Union anymore," said the gaunt Mr. Bebber. who spent three years in prisoner of war camps in Georgia and Florida during the war. "Gorbachev has made a credible impression here.

As the good guy, Mr. Gorbachev and his proclaimed "openness"

See MARCH, Page 2

In Dortmund, West Germans marched on Monday for disarmament, part of the demonstrations all over the country.

# GM Europe's Plans Threaten 'Sacred Saturday'

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herold Tribune

If General Motors Corp. has its way, the free weekend could be an endangered species for Europe's 1.7 million autoworkers, and perhaps for employees in other industries as

At least, that is how some unions see recent attempts by GM to increase the use and efficiency of its expensive automated factories by bringing back regular Saturday shifts in Belgium, Spain and West Germany. The plants in question include GM's two factories in Antwerp; which produce the Kadett. Ascona and Cavalier models, and a

plant in Zaragoza. Spain, where the Corsa is

produced. All are models sold in Europe. Also involved are contract talks going on in West Germany. Organized labor resolutely opposes giving back the "sacred Saturday" that it won from the auto industry in most European countries during the 1960s after five decades of conflict, even though the GM proposal would cut the current workweek from five days to four.

. .

The unions point to the disruptions that Saturday shifts would inflict on workers' tries have to work on Saturday and Sunday. makers seeking the freedom to schedule Satsocial lives. They also fear that, if applied industrywide. Saturday work would increase capacity in an industry already suffering some time." from overcapacity, and ultimately lead to further job losses. And aside from the emotional issue of

give-backs, the unions have a much larger fear: that Saturday shifts would help unravel Shane said. the unity of unions. that people come in to work together, eat industries, especially those depending on ex- day, nine-hour work shifts staggered Monlunch together and go home together," said Denis MacShane, spokesman for the Inter-

va. "If work shifts become staggered, that extension. glue will dissolve." Marc Depuydt, personnel manager for billion in new manufacturing technology in ably, though he could not put a figure on GM Continental, the Belgian GM subsidits European plants over the past six years, the savings, notine that premium pay for

step forward."
"We realize Saturday is difficult to give plant and equipment work six days while the company's request for Saturday work at its people work four days, we're safeguarding. Zaragoza plant set off a one-day strike earliour future." he said.

"When jobs are at stake and other indus- Germany. GM is one of a half-dozen autoyou realize it's not impossible to change your urday work in exchange for higher wages and habits." Mr. Depuydt said. "It'll just take a reduced workweek. Union officials disagree, "We fought for when GM proposed consolidating opera-

50 years to get these weekends off to spend tions of its Antwerp plants into one factory want to take them away from us," Mr. Mac- new model,

would also seek a return to weekend work. operate on standard double shifts Monday national Metalworkers Federation in Gene- Sunday shifts, he said, "would be a logical through Friday. GM, which has invested more than \$7

> industry. In Antwerp, GM is seeking Saturday work or this month. In bitter contract talks in West

The issue arose in Belgium last December

with friends and family, and now the bosses by the autumn of 1988 in order to produce a Under this plan, GM would invest I bil-If Saturdays are won back in the auto lion Belgian francs (\$26.7 million) in new "The glue that holds unions together is industry, he said, "without question" other automated lines, but would require two fourpensive computer-controlled machinery, day through Saturday. The two plants now

A GM spokesman in Antwerp said the plan would increase productivity "considerthe savings, noting that premium pay for iary, characterized the proposed change as "a appears to be on the front lines for the auto Saturday work, if any, had yet to be negotial-

GM would produce 380,000 cars a year at up, but by coming up with a way to let the as a condition for saving jobs, while the the one plant by 1989 — the same number it have offered the West German now produces at two plants, while requiring peace theoreticians an exit from a

See WEEK, Page 13

Alberto Moravia

# Appeal for Funds Embroils Alberto Moravia in a Legal Drama

By David Willey

ROME - Alberto Moravia, Italy's foremost living novelist, is at the center of a piquant and embarrassing judicial storm over the estate of his wife. Elsa Morante. It could eventually lead to his being prosecuted for fraud, although few observers believe it will go that far.

Miss Morante, one of the most important Italian writers in this century, died at the age of 73 in Rome in November 1985, after a long illness and an attempted suicide. She and Mr. Moravia had been separated since 1961, but were not divorced.

In the autumn of 1983, Mr. Moravia, now 79. attracted widespread public attention over what he called the scandalous treatment of Miss Morante. who was paralyzed in a Rome clinic after the suicide attempt, and said that she was unable to afford proper medical care. Mr. Moravia declared to the press that he simply was not earning the 100 million lire a year (between \$60,000 and \$65,000 at the time) it was costing to care for Miss Morante.

He made a public appeal for funds. There was

an immediate response from none less than President Sandro Pertini, who came to the rescue with seven million lire toward an Elsa Morante fund. The city fathers of Rome voted 20 million lire of

taxpavers' money for Miss Morante, best known for her last novel, "La Storia" ("History: A Novel"), which was made into a television film after her death. In fact, no money was ever paid out by the Rome city authorities after a request for verification by financial controllers.

It now emerges that Miss Morante was far from being indigent at the time of her death. She owned two houses in Rome, had bank accounts amounting to more than 100 million lire and treasury bonds for another 200 million (together, about \$230,000), not to mention millions more due in

Newspapers in Rome immediately seized the story, and Prosecutor Marco Boschi announced that he was opening an investigation. What the authorities are apparently considering is a prosecu-tion for fraud or attempted fraud against the Italian state and the municipality of Rome. If formal charges are brought and if he is convicted, five years in prison and a fine of up to three million

Meanwhile the Italian journalists' insurance fund is carrying out its own investigation into why it contributed 18 million line. During the early part of his life Mr. Moravia was a journalist. Some journalists are complaining that much needler cases than his have received nothing from the fund.

Miss Morante's will excluded her estranged hus-band from any share in the inheritance, which was divided between her nephews and her housekeeper. Mr. Moravia then told his lawyers to claim his legitimate half of their joint patrimony. But he had apparently forgotten his public appeal for funds.

When the news broke in the Rome newspaper II Messagero earlier this month that the Italian taxpayers apparently had been unfairly subsidizing Mr. Moravia's wife during her illness, there was a flurry of lawyers' letters, and an anguished and indignant statement from Mr. Moravia to the effect that he had already passed on his claimed share in the inheritance to Miss Morante's sister,

of President Alfonsia will continue

on the path of democracy."

and alleged sympathizers.

warning. On the other side, provoc-

Lankan forces, either in retribution

or otherwise, are reported with

some frequency.
The most feared of the troops are

Sinhalese militias known as home

guards. A moderate Tamil leader

Lankan government said these mi-

held to what has up to now been the

U.S. negotiating position at the Ge-

should have the right to match So-viet superiority in shorter-range

systems. Any further arms reduc-

tions, he said, should be contingent

on cuts in the Warsaw Pact's con-

ventional forces.

The anti-missile coalition may

have lost the battle against the me-

dium-range deployments in 1983. But many analysts of NATO af-

the war in making it inconceivable

for a West German government to

contemplate further missile de-

In this perspective, Mr. Wörner's "right to match" position would

remain a highly theoretical one: a

right to match with no intent to

The marchers vowed to be back

psychiatry, alcohol/drug de-pendency and care of elderly.

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rying to negotiate with the Sri

Mr. Moravia spoke of "lies and public lynching" and ended by announcing rather dramatically that he would rather be judged "guilty of any crime rather than innocent according to the moral values

He was summoned just before Easter to the public prosecutor's office in Rome to give his version of the legacy story to Assistant Prosecutor Antonio Vinci. He announced he was claiming immunity from prosecution on the grounds of his

membership in the European Parliament. Mr. Moravia claims that a considerable part of the Morante inheritance accrued to his wife's estate after her death with the payment of royalties by Italian television for its version of "La Storia." Miss Morante and Mr. Moravia were married in 1941. During World War II they fled from the Fascists and hid out in the countryside for almost a year waiting for the Allied advance. The experience was the basis for one of Mr. Moravia's most successful postwar novels. "La Ciociara," published in 1957 and translated into English as "Two



Elsa Morante

# **ASEAN Nations Criticize** Japan on Vietnam Ties

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE - Non-Commu nist countries of Southeast Asia plan to protest formally to Tokyo over Japanese commercial activi-

Officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have exressed concern that expanding Japanese trade and commercial asstance to Vietnam, including offers of long-term loans on concessional terms, would reduce international pressure on Hanoi to pull its troops out of Cambodia.

This, they say, would strengthen Hanoi's resolve to keep its troops in Cambodia until the conflict there was settled on conditions that satisfied Vietnam and its allies.

A Singaporean official said Monday that ASEAN ambassadors would "register concern" at the Japanese Foreign Ministry in Tokyo, probably later this week.

The six members of ASEAN are Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thai-

# TRADE: EC-Japan Dispute

(Continued from Page 1) have curbed shipments of Japanese sewing machines, textiles, cigarette

lighters, binoculars, steel, quartz watches, and other goods. One reason that the Japanese pay more attention to U.S. trade complaints, according to a Japanese diplomat, is that "many of the European markets are already so

closed to us." Some economists have argued that protectionism reflects a Maginot Line approach to trade policy, ensuring that Japan moves into higher technology and maintains a

competitive edge. oi Geneva economisis. Gerard and Victoria Curzon, in the coming June issue of The World

Economy, a London quarterly. "Protective action in one area. they wrote, "simply gives added incentive to Japanese producers to seek out new areas not yet subject to restraint, thus accelerating the process of structural change in Ja-

The authors concluded, "With their policy of putting out fires as they ignite, the Europeans are merely kindling new ones."

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est trading partner after the Soviet cluding representatives from major corporations, have stepped up their operations in Vietnam in the past

lieved that the government in Tokyo was encouraging and subsidiz ing activities of Japanese panies in Vietnam. They declined to be more specific.

Japanese diplomats in Southeast Asia said the business activities referred to by ASEAN were commercial and had nothing to do with the

Most Western countries, including Japan, agreed to halt all but humanitarian aid to Vietnam after It invaded Cambodia in 1978 to overthrow the Khmer Rouge regime and install another Commu-

Analysts said the protest to Tokyo raised two important questions: where to draw the line between official development aid and clude withdrawal of Vietnames cratically elected government in

The United States, China, nos Aires. They declared their sup-ASEAN and many other countries port for about 130 soldiers who outside the Soviet bloc believe that Vietnam should be economically 438 miles northwest of Buenos and politically isolated. The United States has said re-

rebelled a day earlier in Córdoba,

Aires. The Córdoba mutiny failed

Senator Adolfo Gass said there

were 57 rebels at Campo de Mayo,

but rebels said they numbered

about 150. Earlier reports had put

(Continued from Page 1)

fighters each were thought to be

hiding.
The 650-square-kilometer wilderness straddles the road between

Habarana and Trincomalee, along

Six months ago, a negotiated end to Sri Lanka's ethnic Tamil-Sinha-

lese conflict seemed within reach

But now, some people in Colombo,

angered by a massacre that oc-

curred during a week that is sacred

to all the island nation's major reli-

gions — Buddhist, Hindu, and Christian — said that what hap-

pened Friday, as well as where it

happened and why, demonstrate

how tenuous the hopes for peace

dead and millions of dollars in

property damage. Many Tamils

place Monday all over Sri Lanka -

many of Friday's dead had been

But as funerals began taking

fled the capital.

which Friday's ambush occurred.

The mutineers occupied the last 57 years.

Friday and its leader escaped.

the number much higher.

peatedly that it will not establish diplomatic relations with Hanoi, provide aid or allow U.S. companies to trade with Vietnam until Vietnamese forces withdraw from

John C. Monjo, a deputy assissachool's two-story main building "There will never be another military repression. Human rights tant U.S. secretary of state, told a and four barracks behind it, decoup in Argentina," said Adolfo activists say 30,000 died. John C. Monjo, a deputy assiscongressional committee last month that the Reagan administration remained committed to maintaining maximum pressure on Hanoi" to enter into negotia-

As part of an attempt to revive

Thai sources said the commison enlarging Vietnam's trade and World and Western nations -West Germany.

The Australian government ar-

This policy has been criticized by

out that despite ASEAN's disap-proval of other nations' commer-

tralia last October over construc-tion of a \$700,000 satellite terminal Hayden, Australia's foreign minismillion a year, with Singapore responsible for most of that.

between Australia and Vietnam was worth only \$9 million.

Japan's trade with Vietnam in 1986 was valued at about \$265 mil-



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Union. Japanese businessmen, in-The officials said ASEAN be-

commercial dealings, and how to bring about a settlement of the Cambodian conflict that would in-REBEL: Army Chief of Staff Resigns in Argentina troops at bay after occupying an infantry school Thursday at the troops and installation of a demo-Campo de Mayo army base 19

tions on a Cambodian settlement. its ailing economy, Vietnam in February established a commission for economic relations with foreign

sion was expected to concentrate commercial relations with Third among them Japan, Australia and

gues that the non-Communist world should develop commercial links with Vietnam to reduce its dependence on the Soviet bloc.

ASEAN, the United States and Australian officials have pointed

cial dealings with Vietnam, some of condemned violence on the governits members trade extensively with ment side. "I always made excuses After ASEAN protested to Aus-

in southern Vietnam for international telecommunications. Bill ter, noted that ASEAN's trade with occurred in July 1983 after the first Vietnam was worth more than \$200 mass murder of government troops. After the soldiers' funeral, mob rioting and arson against Tamils in Colombo left hundreds He said annual two-way trade



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conflict have seriously disrupted litia forces "are not guarding the life and development of this homes, but are out on the streets "I fear that we have reached the killing Tamils." point of no return," said a Colombo intellectual Sunday night. The intellectual, who is from an ethnic MARCH: Shifting With the Times Sinhalese family, has frequently Genscher told the newspaper Die for the Tamils, but, for me, this is a logical dilemma. They are inevita-Welt that Mr. Gorbachev's offer to kind of watershed. Have you heard bly confronted with the argument they went back three or four times that, had the American mediumto shoot people who were still range missiles not been deployed in the first place, Moscow would not serious consideration, particularly Moderate Sri Lankans fear a since the United States has no have agreed to destroy most of its backlash encouraged by radical SS-20 missiles. weapons of this range deployed in Sinhalese nationalists like one that The Soviet leader was also hailed Western Europe.

But, in a radio interview, Defense Minister Manfred Wörner

gun positions. Troops loyal to the government dug in around the school. Neither side fired a shot.

broke the stalemate by announcing

that he would fly to the base and

negotiate with the mutineers. He

said later that Colonel Rico agreed

to surrender in a meeting at a site

Political leaders, including sever-

al in the opposition, hailed the sur-

render as a victory for democracy

in Argentina, where the military

has seized power six times in the

ATTACK: New Attack by Rebels Kills 15 Sinhalese

separate Tamil population not

president recalled the anti-Tamil

"The Sinhala people acted fool-

ishly by creating trouble in the country in July 1983, when some

army personnel were killed," said

the president, according to the Sun

ting such acts are detected they will

"The whole world fell out with Sri

Lanka on account of those ac-

Four years of subsequent armed

"Hereafter if persons commit-

sentenced to death," he said.

riots four years ago.

Tamils of the North and East, the of life by several years of violence.

within the wooded compound.

Sunday afternoon, Mr. Alfonsin

at a rally attended by about 800 persons in front of a U.S. military headquarters in Stuttgart. Rolf Linkohr, a Social Democratic member of the European Parliament, declared that by attending a "peace forum" in Moscow in February he had been persuaded that Mr. Gorbachev's "political-intel-lectual revolution" was not propa-

Mr. Linkohr warned that if Mr. Gorbachev's arms initiatives foundered because of opposition from edgy Western European governments and the so-called "steel-helmet faction" in the governing Christian Democratic Party in Bonn "we will be the first to suf-

Rifts did indeed appear during the Easter weekend within Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition over the key short-range missile issue. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich

next Easter. TOP CONNECTIONS! Only Sullivan gives you top CLINIQUE LA METAIRIE business connections and services co-ordinated both in Hong Kong & China Phone Garden 20 minutes from Geneva Hotel. Business Centre. Guangzhou 338989 Ext. 3194 FAX Ext. 3121 1260 Nyon - Switzerland International private clinic for

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#### On Hostages By Robert J. McCartney Washington Post Service TEHRAN — Iran's relations with the United States can be improved but the United States must

**Key Iranian** 

Faults U.S.

curb its support for Israel and stop "mischievous" acts against Iran, the speaker of the Majlis, Iran's parliament, said Monday. In some of his most detailed comments on the Iran arms affair, Hashemi Rafsanjani said at a news conference that more hostages would have been released if the United States "had kept its word"

toward Iran during what he called the short period of secret contacts He repeated Iran's demand that the United States release about \$500 million in Iranian assets frozen by the United States, which currently are the subject of negotia-

Mr. Rafsanjani's comments were Argentine Army rebels surrendering after the mutiny at the Campo de Mayo military base. viewed in Tehran as an indication that he has recovered somewhat from the damage to his reputation by being identified as a central

player in the U.S.-Iranian contacts. The news conference was attend-Rodriguez Saa, the governor of San ed by about 20 foreign journalists, including several Americans who President Ronald Reagan said in a statement that the United States were invited to Tehran for a fiveday visit by the Iranian govern-ment Iranian television and other was "pleased that the siege is over and confident that the government Iranian news media also were pre-

As recently as a month ago, Mr. About 250 military men now Rafsanjani was reticent in discussface charges in civilian courts in ing the affair. Mr. Rafsanjani still is connection with the "dirty war" on the defensive over the affair, but that the military governments from remains Iran's single most active 1976 to 1983 waged against leftists political leader, according to diplo-

matic sources here. Mr. Rafsanjani is particularly important from the U.S. point of A government commission says at least 9,000 people died in the view because he is widely considcred to be more pragmatic about relations with the United States and other Western countries than

others in the leadership. He reaffirmed an earlier his office in December and urged. Trincomalee, like Batticaloa to him to personally contact President closely related to the separatist the south, has been all but stripped Ronald Reagan, Mr. Rafsanjani said that the person provided his name and address but asked not to On one side, there is guerrilla sabotage: ambushes, land mines, and a be identified publicly, and also propractice referred to here as "lampvided a phone number for reaching posting," in which mutilated bodies are left roped to streetlights as a Mr. Reagan that proved after "an ative or retributive attacks by Sri

A Tehran-based diplomat of a country friendly to the United States said that there have been insistent rumors" of a series of similar efforts since December by persons who claimed to represent the White House and who reportedly contacted Mr. Rafsanjani's office and urged him to get in touch

with Mr. Reagan. One such effort, in early March, supposedly was made by a doctor who called Iran from Dallas, the diplomat, who spoke on condition that he remain anonymous, said.

Mr. Rafsanjani confirmed that the Iranian government was preparing a report on the clandestine visit here by a delegation headed by abolish short-range weapons with a range of 300 to 600 miles (500 to 1,000 kilometers) should be given the said that he could not give the "exact date" when it would be re-He said that Iran was willing to

use its influence with guerrilla groups in Lebanon to obtain the release of U.S. hostages and Terry Waite if the United States dropped neva talks: that the United States Mr. Waite, an envoy of the Church its "hostile attitude" toward Iran. of England, disappeared in Beirut while negotiating the release of

# WORLD BRIEFS

# Toll in Pakistan Ethnic Violence at 15

KARACHI. Pakistan (Reuters) — Troops with orders to shoot troublemakers on sight were called into Pakistan's largest city. Karachi, on Monday as the death toll in three days of ethnic riots rose to 15, police. Witnesses said army trucks fitted with machine-guns patrolled the areas hit by unrest. Police said seven nore people were killed Monday as

gun battles, arson and looting broke out in a previously unaffected district, Shah Faisal, near Karachi airport, and in the suburb of New Karachi, near the town of Surjani. A person was also killed in Hyderabad.

The riots flared on Saturday night after Pathans from Stajani attacked a nearby district of New Karachi inhabited by Muhajirs. Pathans originally from Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province and Afghani stan, have clashed frequently with Muhajirs, who immigrated from India upon partition in 1947. Muhajirs have demanded that unauthorized Pathan settlers be removed from Surjani.

# Soviet Seeks Talks on Iran-Iraq War

ABU DHABI (Reuters) - The Soviet Union has called for interna tional talks on the protection of commercial shipping in the Gulf and on ways to end the Iran-Iraq war.

A deputy foreign minister, Vladionir F. Petrovsky, who arrived in the United Arab Emirates Sunday night, told the Emirates press ageacy Monday he was carrying proposals from Mikhail S. Gorbachev for convening such a conference. More than 20 merchant ships have been his this year in the Gulf because of the Iran-Iraq war.

# Hanoi Leader Cites Capitalism's Role

HANOI (AFP) - The leader of Vietnam's Communist Party, Nguyen Van Linh, says that Vietnam should draw inspiration from capit regarding management and trade and that the private sector is "to some extent playing a useful role" in the country.

In an interview with a French journalist, reported by the Vietnam News Agency, Mr. Linh said that Vietnamese leaders had made a "big mistake" during the last 10 years by relying on centralism and state subsidies in the management of the economy. Vietnam is suffering from a high rate of inflation. Industrial and agricultural production were below

# U.S. Court Rejects Scientologists' Plea

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court refused Monday to spare the Church of Scientology of California, loser of a \$30 million swenit, from having to post an appeal bond that the church's lawyers say

The justices, without comment, let stand state court rulines that the church must pay either a \$60 million cash bond or a \$45 million surety bond while appealing the court victory by a former Scientologist, Larry Wolfersheim. He claimed that church members had harassed him and had tried to drive his novelty business into bankrupscy.

The court, by a 6-3 vote, also refused Monday to extend an order that had blocked the deportation of Karl Linnes, who faces a Soviet decay tration camp in the city of Tarta in Estonia. No country other than the Soviet Union has expressed a willingness to accept Mr. Linnas.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

# investigation" to be a White House Report of a New Airline Is Denied

OSLO (AP) — An official of Scandinavian Airlines System denied on Monday a newspaper report that said five carriers were negotiating to form a giant new European airline. The official did say SAS had held talks with Sabena Belgian World Airlines. Helger Lindberg, an SAS vice president, denied a report in The Times

of London that the company was conducting merger talks with Sabena and with Finnair of Finland, Austrian Airlines and British Caledonian. "It's well known that we look into a possible cooperation with Sabena and Finnair, but Sabena is the most likely partner. We've not contacted British Caledonian at all and it's three years ago we had contact with Austrian Airlines." Mr. Lindberg was quoted as saying by the Norwegian

Thousands of terry passengers traveling between Spain and the Balearic and Canary Islands islands were stranded Monday as strikes over wage demands resumed after the Easter break by employees of the Transmedic terrance line. Grossings to Tangier and Ceuta across the straits of Gibraltar were being carried out by other companies.

(Remers)

Gibraltar were being carried out by other companies. (Reuters)

French air controllers plan four days of two-hour strikes which are expected to cause disruptions in air traffic around France beginning Tuesday. Five unions representing 2,600 air controllers agreed over the weekend to go on strike between 6:30 A.M. and 8:30 A.M. from Tuesday

## This Week's Holidays

Banking hours and government services will be closed or curtailed in the following countries this week because of national and religious TUESDAY: Vatican City.

THURSDAY: Iceland, Turkey. SATURDAY: Australia, Egypt, Italy, Macao, New Zealand, Portugal SUNDAY: Israel.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trial Co.

# PLO: Arafat and 6 Hard-Line Factions Reach Accord (Continued from Page 1)

rorist war against Israel and the fairs believe that it may have won West to promote the Palestinian struggle. His followers have been blamed for more than 100 terrorist attacks in the last decade, including the massacres at Rome and Vienna

airports Dec. 27, 1985.

Mr. Arafat confirmed Sunday that to heal the split between Fatah and the hard-line movements he had agreed to formally abrogate his 1985 understanding with Jordan's King Hussein calling for a joint peace effort involving Israel. Mr. Hussein suspended the ac-

AUTHORS WANTED By N.Y. Publisher

cord a year ago, saying the PLO ference, was regarded by hard-line had broken a promise to accept a groups as compromising on main UN resolution tacitly recognizing PLO objectives. Abu Nidal has opposed Mr. Ara-

His Fatah Revolutionary Council

wanted to take part in the meeting. but other factions opposed its presence, the sources said. Key issues dividing pro- and anti-Arafat groups have included a the 1985 accord he negotiated with Jordan and PLO relations with Egypt, which still is officially hunned by most of the Arab world

with Israel, Mr. Arafat announced a week ago that he had canceled the PLO-Jordan accord. The decision is yet Habash said: to be formalized by the council, The accord, which called for a this, but we hope wholeheartedly

Mr. Habash emphasized at a

fat and had been condemned to fat group, which was formed after the accord was signed in February the accord was signed in February 1985, was temporary. Asked whether the Palestine National Salvation Front had ceased to function, he said: "The main platform stated that it was temporary and that the aim of its struggle was to reunify the PLO. The ques-

tion is automatically answered." He acknowledged that the front because of its 1979 peace treaty had not won all its demands on the issue of Egypt

Asked how he expected Syria to a react to the PLO reunification, Mr. "The coming days will clarify

joint Jordanian-Palestinian delega-tion to a UN-sponsored peace con-normal. (Reuters, AP) (Reuters, AP)

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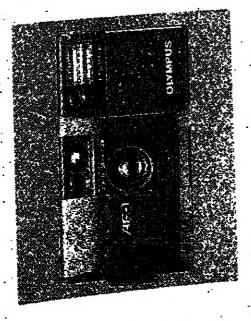
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# Washington Lawyers Are Busiest Since Watergate

By Ruth Marcus shington Past Service

Page 2

WASHINGTON - The Irancontra affair is the best thing to happen to Washington lawyers since Watergate.

The dozens of individuals implicated in involved with, or even tangentially connected to the affair have lawyers. Their companies have lawyers. So do their secretaries, accountants and bankers.

Sometimes, even their lawyers have lawyers. Major General Richard V. Secord, a principal figure in the affair, is represented by Thornas C. Green. Mr. Green has hired nev here, to represent him in connection with the inquiry. Neither Mr. Green nor Mr. Silbert would grant interviews to explain why.

"In central roles, I imagine you must have two dozen law firms, at a minimum," said Leonard Garment, a Washington attorney whose office features a photograph General Secord; and Paul L. Friedof one client, Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, inscribed with thanks to Mr. Garment for his faith and

Compared with the Iran-contra affair, "Watergate had a rather finite body of, quote, vulnerables," sel to the Nixon White House in 1973.

In addition to the lawyers representing those who are vulnerable. there are 23 lawyers working for the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, 17 lawyers working for the Senate select committee, 12 working for the House select committee and six who worked for the

David M. Abshire, the former U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was enlisted by the White House to handle the Iran-contra matter because officials there decided they did not want a lawyer. He ended up hiring an attorney to work for him.

About 25,000 lawyers practice in Washington. But the attorneys for those involved in the multifaceted investigation represent an elite fra-ternity of criminal-defense specialists who represent white-collar clients and who have known each other for years.

"There's a limited number" of lawyers who specialize in this kind of work, said Richard W. Beckler of Fulbright & Jaworski, a former acting chief of the Justice Depart- was a hero in the invasion of Sicily

represents Rear Admiral John M. to bring in another lawyer to repre-Poindexter, the former national se- sent another party in the case. curity adviser.

Other than the lawyers for the independent counsel or the coneressional committees, many of whom are from outside the District of Columbia, Mr. Beckler said. "I know all of the lawvers."

Many started their legal careers as prosecutors in the U.S. attorney's office here during the 1970s. Alumni of that office include Mr. Green of Sharp, Green & Langford: Alexia J. Morrison of Swidler & Berlin, who represents Earl J. Silbert, a former U.S. attor- the conservative fund-raiser Carl nett of Dunnells, Duvall, Bennett & Porter, who represents Howard Teischer, a former National Security Council staffer: N. Richard Janis of Janis. Schuelke &

> man of White & Case, who is working for the independent counsel. They have worked with, opposite and for each other on a host of other matters. They appear together on the lecture circuit; they refer

Wechsler, who represents Albert

Hakim, a business associate of

Surprisingly few of the lawyers for a company owned by Richard involved in Watergate are repre-Gadd, a retired air force officer,

of the Iran-contra lawyers are in

ment's fraud section. Mr. Beckler "conflicted out" or when they need Hall, the secretary to Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North.

James I. Rierhower, the lawyer senting clients in this affair; most represented Jeb Stuart Magruder, the deputy director of Presiden

You've got a criminal case with media interest and then there's this political gloss

> - Robert S. Bennett, Washington attorney

careers during Watergate. Still, some of the Watergate at-

over the defense of the former assistant attorney general, Robert C. Mardian, on charges related to Watergate when Mr. Mardian's principal lawyer became ill in midurial. The attorney for former Attor-

ney General John N. Mitchell was William G. Hundley. His partner. Plato Cacheris, is envied by colleagues as the lawyer who snared cases to each other when they are the best Iran-contra client: Fawn yer who knows the most about

R. (Spitz) Channell: Robert S. Ben- their mid-40s and were beginning. Richard M. Nixon's reelection

Counseling clients in such cases torneys have turned up. General is a peculiarly Washington skill; a Secord's lawyer. Mr. Green, took mixture of law, politics and media gators.

"It's a classic Washington case." said Mr. Bennett, who was special counsel to the Senate in expulsion proceedings against former Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, who was convicted in the Abscam bribery and conspiracy case.

"You don't say, Who is the law-

These are political cases, yet at the same time you need a criminal lawyer. You have to know how to deal with grand jury immunity issues. You've got a criminal case with media interest and then there's this political gloss over it."

In a run-of-the-mill criminal case, the client's sole interest is staying out of jail. Here, the client tends to worry as well about protecting a reputation, about how it will play on the evening news. Such elements may be factored into decisions on whether to invoke the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination or to seek immunity from prosecution.

Lawyers must also grapple with a constantly changing set of facts uncovered by reporters and investi-

The simultaneous investigations present defense lawyers with addi-tional ways for clients to be tripped up, especially if their testimony differs from one forum to the other.

"With parallel proceedings you have an opportunity to confuse things," said one lawyer involved with the case. "You can take ad-



Wright in Berlin for 750th Anniversary Ceremony

Jim Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, and his wife, Betty, on the West Berlin. side of the Brandenburg Gate. Mr. Wright presented a plaque in recognition of Berlin's 750th. anniversary to the city on Monday and praised the "steadfast courage" of West Berlin residents.

# Maxwell Taylor, U.S. General, War Hero and Diplomat, Is Dead at 85 Normandy and won a Distin- changes, reinforce South Korea's General Taylor to conduct an in-

WASHINGTON - General Maxwell D. Taylor, 85, a World War II hero who became the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, died late Sunday at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, the Pentagon announced Monday.

An army spokesman said General Taylor was admitted to Walter Reed in mid-January, and died of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. which is more commonly known as Lou Gehrig's disease.

#### More Than a Soldier

New York Times Service General Taylor, who became a pioneer commander of airborne troops, jumping into battle with his men in World War II, was not only a soldier and military tactician, strategist and administrator, but a scholar and a diplomat as well.

The tall, ramrod straight general

with the 101st Airborne Division into Normandy on D-Day in June 1944 he became the first American general to go into battle on French soil. He was a major figure in the winning of the Battle of the Bulge. General Taylor also served as

commandant of the United States Military Academy, of which he had been a top honors graduate. The general, in a long and diver-

sified career, led U.S. and United Nations forces in the Korean War. served as army chief of staff, retired, and was later recalled to active duty by President John F. Kennedy to become chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He later served as ambassador to Saigon. Born Aug. 26, 1901, in Keynes-

rille, a small town in Missouri, Maxwell Davenport Taylor was the only child of John Earle and Pearle Davenport Taylor, His father was a lawyer for a railroad.

maternal grandfather, who fought al Matthew B. Ridgway on an infor the Confederacy, and at age spection of military forces in nine five, he wrote years later, he decid- Latin American countries, and ed he wanted to go to West Point. He was an active debater at Northeast High School in Kansas City, graduated at age 15, and went on to Kansas City Junior College, While there he took the entrance

examinations for both the United States Military Academy and the Naval Academy. Although the fu-ture general had always excelled in such studies as Latin, Greek and Spanish, his knowledge of geogra-phy was so limited that he failed the Annapolis examination.

At West Point he was a cadet captain, editor of the student newspaper and in 1922 graduated as the youngest cadet. Lieutenant Taylor, who had

transferred to the 10th Field Artillery in 1926, did not win his captain's bars until 1935. Following a course at the Army

then took command of a field artillery battalion. By the time World War II broke out, he was chief of staff to General Ridgway, by then commander of the 82d Infantry Division, which had been chosen as the nucleus of the army's first two airborne divisions.

"I thus became a paratrooper almost entirely by accident," said General Taylor, who was promoted from colonel to brigadier general in December 1942, made artillery commander of the 82d Airborne and shipped out with his division in March 1943 to do battle in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns.

A secret, and dangerous, mission to Rome in the fall of 1943 won General Taylor a Silver Star and, a few months later, command of the 101st Airborne Division and pro-Young Maxwell was much influenced by the Civil War tales of his

Following a course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and major generation was companied Generation by the Civil War tales of his

Following a course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of major generation and the course at the Army motion to the rank of the course at the course at the course at the cours

guished Service Cross. In September of 1945 he was

installed as the 37th superintendent of the United States Military Academy. At age 44 he was the youngest superintendent since General Douglas MacArthur, who assumed the post in 1919 when he was 39. In January 1949, General Taylor

ecame Chief of Staff of American Forces in Europe and the following September was appointed the first commander of the American military government in Berlin. The general, who became com-

mander of the Eighth Army and UN forces in Secul early in 1953, planned strategy in the closin months of the Korean War. He did so while hewing to instructions from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was trying to arrange an armistice, not to rout the enemy but to contain him.

After an armistice was signed he had been ill-served by the Cen-July 17, 1953, the general remained tral Intelligence Agency and the in Seoul to arrange prisoner ex-Joint Chiefs of Staff, called on

Army, and direct efforts to help rebuild the country.

When the general became army chief of staff in June 1955, he succeeded General Ridgway, who had alienated President Eisenhower by pushing for a large army. It was a time of change and the president, despite his own army background, had sided with the air force view favoring, as the country's first line of defense, development of a massive nuclear strike and retaliation potential.

In 1959, General Taylor resigned as army chief of staff and reque retirement as a result of conflicts over nuclear weapons. But his service to his country was

far from over. Following the Bay of Pigs catastrophe in 1961, President Kennedy, who had publicly assumed full responsibility for the debacle, yet felt

vestigation of the whole affair. President Kennedy created the new post of Military Representa-tive of the President and persuaded

the general to return to active duty

in July 1961. General Taylor headed a mission to South Vietnam in 1961 and made recommendations on the possible deployment of U.S. troops there - and thus may have played a fateful role in the U.S. escalation

of its participation in the war. General Taylor was appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs in

He continued as chairman after Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded President Kennedy in 1963. Two venrs later, as Vietnam was receiving more and more military sup-port from the United States, President Johnson asked the general to become ambassador to Saigon. He resigned that post in 1965, but contant to Mr. Johnson until 1969.-



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# Antony Tudor, 78, Choreographer Of the Psychological Ballet, Is Dead

By Jennifer Dunning
New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Antony Tudor, 78, one of the foremost choreographers of the century and cons ered a master of the psychological ballet, died Sunday of a heart atiack in Manhattan.

Mr. Tudor, choreograp itus of the American Ballet Theater at his death, revolutionized ballet with his introduction of psycholoreflecting the influence of Freudia Mr. Todor explored subtle emo-

tional conflicts within the framework of classical ballet. Highly charged plot development and natural character delineation marked "Dark Elegies," which was his per-sonal favorite, "Undertow," "Jar-din aux Liles," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Pillar of Fire." But Mr. Tudor founded the modern British ballet had a streak of waspish humor, as well, that was responsible for such ballets as "Gala Performance" and

"Judgment of Paris." His long-time associate, the dancer Hugh Laing, once observed any choreographer had done before

him."
Mr. Tudor, whose real name was savina.
In 1 William Cook, was born in London and acquired a taste for theater as a child when he was taken to a Christmas pantomime. In addition to the popular theater, he saw the London season of Serge Diaghilev's Ballets Russes, and each additional exposure to dance made him more determined to pursue it him-

where he remained for six years and rose to the position of clerk. Without consulting anyone, he began at 19 the daily study of ballet at constricted by Victorian conven- zine award. the end of a workday that started at

He studied with the British dancer and teacher Margaret Craske and with Dame Marie Rambert, the Polish-born dancer and teacher who, with Dame Ninette de Valois,



Antony Tudor

movement. Dame Ninette farsightedly offered Mr. Tudor a position that freed him from the Smithfield Market. She hired him in 1929 as a general assistant to the Ballet Club. Working with the Rambert dancin an interview in Dance Perspecers, Mr. Tudor was present in the tives that "Tudor went further into formative days of the British ballet, the depths of human emotion than and in contact with such important figures as Frederick Ashton and the Russian ballerina Tamara Kar-

> In 1931, Mr. Tudor choreographed his first ballet, "Cross Gartered," for Dame Marie's Ballet Club. She encouraged him to do more, and he produced his comic "Lysistrata" and "Atalanta of the East." Although the latter was a failure, it began an important artistic and personal partnership with

praised for its dramatic cohesion.

Laing and with Agnes de Mille. who was dancing in London at the time, that in 1938 became the London Ballet. At Miss de Mille's suggestion, he and Mr. Laing were invited in 1939 to become charter members of the newly formed Bal-Mr. Tudor was the company's

resident choreographer for the next 10 years. In addition to successfully lets, he began work on new ballets. By the time he left Ballet Theater in 1949 he had presented "Fillar of Fire" (1942), "Romeo and Juliet" (1942), "Dim Lustre" (1943) and 'Undertow" (1945), works he set to music by such composers as Schoenberg, Delius and Richard

In 1945 he ventured into the Broadway musical theater, doing the choreography first for "Holly-wood Pinefore," a George S. Kaufman adaptation of Gilbert and Sullivan, and then for the Lerner and Loewe show "The Day Before Spring." Neither production was

very successful. Mr. Todor had danced since the start of his choreographic career but his performances were marked more by his powerful stage presence than by exceptional technique. The choreographer was credited with the development of the peculiarly American, expressive dramatic ballerina, most notably Nora Kaye, who created the lead role in "Pillar of Fire."

During the 1950s and 1960s Mr. Tudor concentrated on teaching at the Metropolitan Opera Ballet School and later in the dance divi-At 16 he obtained a job as a delivery boy at Smithfield Market, created "The Planets," which was Tudor returned to American Ballet Tudor returned to American Ballet Theater as an associate artistic di-Two years later he followed with rector in 1974 and in the same year "Jardin aux Lilas," a tale of lovers was honored with a Dance Maga-

Like Michel Fokine, the chare-In 1937 he staged "Dark Ele- ographer he most admired, Mr. Tugies," a depiction of grief that, like dor spent the bulk of his later years "Jardin," was to become a Tudor signature piece. In eight years he put of his early career. He was had moved from obscurity to have named choreographer emeritus at ing a reputation in England. He Ballet Theater in 1980

# Chairman of Indebted Firm In Seoul Commits Suicide

Sunday, apparently because of an lion), or 26 times its capital. internal feud over the management Mr. Park was the elder brother of of his indebted company, police Park Tong Sun, a central figure in said Monday.

chairman of Pan Ocean Shipping. The elder Mr. Park established left a suicide note accusing some of the Pan Ocean Chartered Lines his colleagues of mismanaging the Inc. in 1966, and it quickly grew company for personal greed. He into one of the 50 largest compajumped from his 10th-floor office. nies in Korea.

the worldwide recession in the eled by a severe slump that hit the hipping industry. Police quoted Mr. Park's rela-

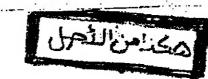
SEOUL — A South Korean worried about the company's huge shipping magnate killed himself by debts. currently running at more jumping from an office window than 1.000 billion won (\$1.2 bil-

the influence-buying scandal in the They said Park Ken Suk. 59. United States in the mid-1970s.

Business sources said Pan Since 1984 his company, along Ocean, the largest shipping compa- with other Korean shipping enterny in South Korea, had been hit by prises, went deeply into debt. fu-

world's shipping industry.





# In Post-Hoxha Albania, Rigidity Endures While a New Generation Looks Abroad

Lee Stokes, the Athers bureau chief of United Press International, recently spent six days in Albania, the is one of the few Western journal ats to go there since the death of Enver Hoxha in April 1985.

By Lee Stokes United Press Internation BERAT, Albania - Fantos, a 32-year-old professor of Marxist philosophy, rushed into the best restaurant in this southern market town, poured himself a glass of wine and apologized to a waiting foreign journalist for being in such

"I'm expecting a Canadian friend, so I can't stay too long," he said as he sai down near a table where waiters in white jackets and black ties were serving boiled beef, potatoes and cabbage to a group of government officials from nearby

in a country where the Communist authorities discourage unoffidial contacts with foreigners, his casual and public remarks - even the presence of the foreign journalist -- were surprising. But the meeting and the greeting in English, a language virtually unknown in Albania not long ago, were indica-tions of how the country has begun to open up to the rest of the world since the death of Enver Hoxha two

years ago. The door, however, is still only slightly ajar. Albania's 2.9 million people still live in a closed, strictly regulated society:

• Most Albanians are loathe to speak with foreigners, fearing arrest by the secret police agency, Sigurimi, and prison terms of up to 10 years. Children who ask tourists for candy are sometimes beaten by

• Albanian men are uniformly clean-shaven, the result of an official ban on beards. But foreigners with beards are no longer forced to shave at the border.

• The country remains the only officially atheist state in the world. Even crosses marking graves in cometeries have been banned since

Defectors say the country has about 40,000 political prisoners. The government acknowledges one prison, holding 80 inmates, but admits to the practice of



In Saranda, Albania, a foreign photographer attracted suspicious looks from Albanian youths near an office building bearing a photograph of the country's leader, Ramiz Alia.

for "re-education." On the other hand, personal security for Ramiz Alia, Hoxha's successor as Communist Party leader, is apparently minimal. Mr. Alia strolled through Tirana one recent morning with an

aide and no visible bodyguards. Albanians live under a strict moral code. Premarital sex is frowned upon, adultery can lead to a labor camp sentence. Albania has Europe's highest birth rate, largely ecause abortion and contrac tion are discouraged except for medical reasons.

The 1976 constitution calls for basic civil liberties, but the government's commitment is questionable. National elections held in 1982 produced an unlikely turnout: The authorities said all 1,627,928 eligible voters went to the polls and only one of them voted against the

government's candidates. mates, but admits to the practice of who seized power in Albania 42 mas out of forks and knives.

internal exile and the use of "work years ago, closed the country to the A frequent Western visitor to Ti-

outside world and molded a back- rana said: "Young professionals, sufficient, semi-industrialized Stalinist state. It is Hoxha's legacy that is now

forcing Albania out of its shell. "Hoxha," said a French diplomat, "succeeded in creating an industrial proletariat and an educated intelligentsia where before there were just peasants and literally one or two graduates from foreign uni-

Western nations to maintain an embassy in Turana. But this younger generation, now the majority of the population because of the country's high birthtinued. "It seeks a better life with consumer goods and contact with

the outside world." There is an eagerness among young people to learn about life outside their borders. Foreign tele-The tightly controlled society is vision broadcasts, for example, are the legacy of Hoxha, the charismat-ic French-educated revolutionary would-be viewers construct anten-

ward Adriatic nation into a self- party bureaucrats and technocrats. influenced not only by tourists, for-eign television and radio but also by their own country's rising standard of living, are demanding greater emphasis by state planners consumer goods and openness

In a country where the size of the grain harvest or the garlic crop are considered state secrets, it is difficult to assess Albania's progress. versities." France is one of the few But some results are beginning to

"People in Albania today are better dressed than they were five years ago, and their shops have more consumer goods," said a Western diplomat in Tirana. "These are the tangible benefits of trading with the West that the growing Communist middle class of Albania want to see improved."

In its desire to be left alone, Albania accepts no foreign aid or loans, and its citizens are forbidden to receive packages or money from

Officials say about 5,000 Westerners - most of them Greeks and all of them entering as part of gov-more oil must be pumped to sustain ernment delegations or tightly con-economic growth. trolled tourist groups - are expected to visit Albania this year. No Americans, Israelis, Soviets or

South Africans will be admitted. The price of such isolation has been high, however, and while Albanian officials publicly praise their economic and social achieveto Western markets. ments, they privately concede that contacts with the outside world can

help their economy.

A year before his death in 1983. nist nations Hoxha began laying the seeds for an end to isolation and Mr. Alia is broke off relations with the Societ Union in 1961 after Nikita S.

pushing the process. In a major policy address last year, the new stressed the value of economic and political cooperation

A member of a Hungarian trade delegation said Mr. Alia was using foreign trade to improve his econo-my rather than risking political and social reforms at hom

Under Mr. Alia, Albania has agreed for the first time to establish a rail link between the northern city of Shkoder and Titograd, Yugoslavia. Two border crossings have opened between Greece and Albania, and a ferry link between the southern city of Saranda and the Greek island of Corfu is being ne-

Trade with Eastern Europe, es-pecially Czechoslovakia, which valuable mineral reserves, is also steadily increasing.

Albania's economy, but experts say qués.

Italy, Albania's traditional window to the West, has opened nego-tiations on a plan to provide the technology in a joint project that could double the country's oil exports, and Greece has also market-ed Albanian oil and coal products

Albania sees fewer benefits in renewing political ties outside its borders even with other Commu-

Hoxha, a hard-line Stalinist.

#### Iran Claims Gains In Kurdistan Area

NICOSIA - Iran says that Revlutionary Guards and Kurdish irregulars killed 1,500 Iraqis in a recent series of attacks in the Kurdistan Mountains.

The Iranian news agency, moni-tored in Nicosia, said Saturday that the Iranians and their allies among the Kurds also downed two Iraq military belicopters and destroyed five Soviet-made tanks in the clashes in northeast Iraq over the last

An Iranian communique said the Iranian-Kurdish force overran 20 elps excavate Albanian coal and Iraqi-held villages and 10 key ridges in the Sulaimaniya region, which lies close to strategic areas Oil industry sources say Albania through which the Iraqis pump oil also needs Western technology to to Turkey. The Iranian claim could increase production. The oil fields not be verified, and the Iraqis made are the most profitable sector of no mention of it in their communi-

#### Among the riches of Beverly Hills, a little gem of a hotel.

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other East European countries to

abandon Stalinism. Although China maintains an embassy in Tirana, relations between the two countries have been cool since 1978. Albania was outraged by China's decision to estabh diplomatic relations with the United States and begin consider-

ing domestic political changes. Albania has steadfastly spurned Soviet overtures to return to the open up to the West."

The threat of Soviet military intervention is an important consideration in a country where defense renaredness reaches paranoid levels. Thousands of cement pillboxes are scattered around the country and every man, woman and child receives military training.

In its effort to develop. Albania has maintained economic relations with Soviet client states such as Vietnam and with Warsaw Pact nations, particularly Czechoslovakia. But the lack of ties with the Soviet

growth and provoke discontent among Albanians who expect more

out of life in the future. "Their demands can only be met by increasing productivity," predicted a Westerner who regularly visits Tirana. "This means replac-ing antiquated Soviet and Chinese equipment with new spare parts and the only way to do that without any political strings attached is to

#### Mexico Official to Visit Soviet

MOSCOW -- Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union at the start of May, a spokesman for the Mexican Embassy said Monday. The visit neturns one made to Mexico City last October by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. The spokesman said the dates for



# Gorbachev Edicts Hit Wine Industry

Producers Now Stress Quality and Nonalcoholic Spin-Offs

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service TELAVL U.S.S.R. - Tengiz Nanitashvili smiled gamely as he held aloft the gnarled salami-like object, but it was clear his beart. really was not in the latest massproduced product from the sundrenched wine country of the Sovi-

"We call it churchkhela," Mr. Nanifashvili said as several guests from Moscow cautiously tasted the reddish salemi, a traditional peasant snack made from walnuts and dried concentrated grape syrup.

For Mr. Nanitashvili and thousands of other residents of the fertile Alazan Valley in Georgia who make a living making wine, the manufacture and marketing of churchkhela is a symbol of changing times in the Soviet Union.

 $-1.12 \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 

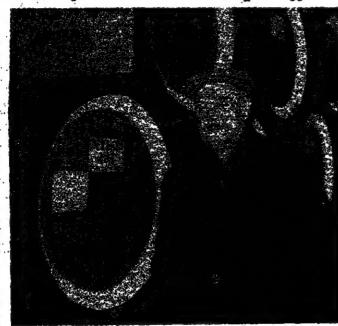
Since Mikhail S. Gorbachev decreed nearly two years ago that alcoholism in the Soviet Union most be ended, the wine industry has been struggling to adapt to the stringent controls imposed on the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Gorbachev initiative, the campaign has touched the lives of Soviet citizens, producing long lines outside liquor shops and significant changes in entertaining customs. In 1985, the last year for which

nationwide data are available, wine production in the Soviet Union dropped 25 percent from the peak year of 1983.

campaign has resulted in an inturn toward nonalcoholic spin-off products, including grape juice and churchkhela, which was previously made by formers. made by farmers.

Georgia, one of the Soviet Union's 15 constituent republics, is of wine last year. renowned for its wines, and the rolling hills of Kakhetia are dotted with villages with names that reso-



Otari Robakidze, head of a brandy factory.

Westerners.

Grapes have thrived in the temperate climate of Georgia for centuries - many Georgians like to think their homeland was the birthplace of the fruit — and winemak-ing has been a central part of the

economy for generations.
Until the Communist revolution In Kakhetia, this wine-produc-ing region at the base of the snow-capped Caucasus mountains, the campaign has resulted in an inmillion gallons (3.8 million liters)

As the production of wine

Perhaps more than any other nate for Soviet citizens the way 'The price for aged wine averages torbachev initiative, the campaign Bordeaux and Burgundy do for less than 3 rubles, or about \$4.60, a bottle, but that represents a price

increase of nearly 50 percent.

Also, some of the crop was turned over to the production of juice and churchkheis, 1.2 tons of which was produced last year. The Gorbachev initiatives have

changed many things in the indus-try, but one thing remains the same: the pride Georgians take in their product. A group of them nodded approvingly when told of a story recounted by Otan Roba-kidze, the manager of a Tbilisi

United States this year.

Mr. Robakidze said that Winston Churchill was so pleased with the Georgian Eniseli brandy during the Yalta Conference in 1945 that dropped after the Gorbachev ini- Stalin, who was born in Georgia tiatives, vintners — no longer pressed to meet annual production quotas — left wine to age longer, producing a higher-grade product. "I'm only sorry I'm not 100."

# The competitors of the Falcon 100 are priced 1 million dollars less.

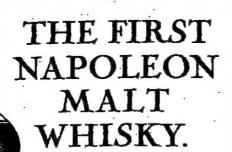
#### Soviet Cancels Consul-Level Visit to Israel Agence France-Presse

KUWAIT - The Soviet Union has canceled a trip to Israel by a Soviet consular delegation because Israel was using it as a propaganda tool, a senior Soviet official said. A deputy foreign minister, Vla-

dimir F. Petrovsky, said on Sunday the trip had been arranged to dis-cuss the cases of certain Soviets working in religious institutions in Israel, and the question of Soviet properties there.

He said that Israel had fueled a press campaign on the visit to put pressure on Moscow and that the trip was off because Israel "had tried to use this visit as a means of blackmail and propaganda."

Mr. Petrovsky denied that the Soviet Union had reached an agreement with an unnamed party to allow the periodic emigration of Jews to Israel. "The emigration of Soviet Jews obeys decisions taken punctually and separately," he



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Business takes off with Falcon\_

# Herald Tribune.

# **Real Arms Control**

#### More to Be Won Over

After four years of secret talks, the United States and six allies have put a new obstacle in the path of proliferating nuclear capabilities. They agreed to strong controls on the export of missiles and missile technologies that can be used to deliver nuclear weapons. This is a real arms control achievement at a critical time.

Export controls on nuclear materials and related technologies have existed since the mid-1970s. They have slowed the spread of capability to build nuclear weapons, but a number of nations have moved down the nuclear path, causing attention to be focused on a second line of defense: controlling the means of delivering the nuclear weapons. That is what the new agreement addresses.

The United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada have now committed themselves not to export missiles, their major components, produc-tion equipment and related technology without tough restrictions. The curbs are actually firmer than existing nuclear export controls, on the strong presumption of de-nial rather than restraint of sales, and placing the burden of ensuring compliance on the supplier instead of on the recipient.

The Soviet Union and China are not yet participants. Given Moscow's strong record on nonproliferation, there is reason to hope that the Soviet Union will be included. China, too, has recently taken welcome steps on the nonproliferation front.

More problematic is the cooperation of states like Argentina, Brazil, Israel, Pakistan and South Africa. Their modern aerospace and missile research makes their participation vital, yet they are themselves among the nations whose advancing nuclear capabilities weaken the existing nonproliferation regime. Still, they also have reason to fear other nations' nuclear capabilities. With deft diplomacy, many of these almost-nuclear states might be won over to the new accord.

Senator John Glenn adds an important reminder. The new restrictions on delivery systems are welcome, but they are "not a substitute for restricting the manufacture of louclearl materials in the first place."

The news on nonproliferation from Paki-stan, Israel and elsewhere is sobering enough to rouse supplier states from recent complacency. Perhaps in affirming again the promise of strong collective action, the United States and the others can breathe new life into the flagging nonproliferation regime.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### Raising the Threshold

A number of governments have worked together for years to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. Now the seven big Western industrial countries are embarking on a parallel effort to cut off the commerce in missiles large enough to carry nuclear warheads. It is a contribution to the world's safety and probably the Reagan administration's most effective step so far to restrain the proliferation of nuclear armories.

The seven have agreed not to export large missiles or components except under ex-traordinary guarantees of their peaceful use. The seven say that they do not want to interfere with other countries' research in, for example, meteorology. But Pakistan, to take a conspicuous case, has a space program as well as a nuclear program, and it would take more than ordinary credulity to think that there is no relationship between them.

Unfortunately, the restrictions come later. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have given missiles, not all of them small, in foreign aid. India, which set off a nuclear explosive in 1974, put a satellite

into orbit with its own rocket in 1980. Brazil manufactures and exports a wide range of rockets, including one capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. Israel apparently has had for some time not only nuclear weapons but also the ballistic missiles to carry them. South Korea is reportedly building intermediate-range ballistic missiles out of components openly available on the marcluding American rockets.

While the seven countries' new export restrictions will be useful, they will be more useful if the seven can persuade other countries to join them — the Soviet bloc, other industrial countries and increasingly important, developing countries such as Brazil that have gone into the arms business.

But, like the export controls on nuclear technology, these similar controls on missiles do not have to be absolutely watertight to be effective, and they are very much worth enforcing. They have only to make it harder, more time-consuming and more ex-pensive to pursue these weapons. The controls have only to mise the threshold -and these new rules can at least accomplish that.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

# 'Soviet Military Power'

Each spring, just as the crocuses will, the to the Syrians did not prevent the Syrian Pentagon's printing presses churn out a tulip-red broadsheet entitled "Soviet Military Power." This hardy perennial, grown with the finest intelligence fertilizer, features Soviet military equipment just the way the Kremlin would like the world to see -a teeming profusion of menacing missiles, planes, ships and the like, all outnumbering their American counterparts. Thus begins the annual bean-count battle of Soviet versus American weapons.

1987," just like its predecessors, is that the Soviets have so many weapons that Congress must vote still more money to match them. But the bright pictures and lurid text tell only part of the story. It is true that over a period of steady military investment the Soviet Union has purchased a formidable arsenal. But counting beans is absurd as the main measure of military strength.

Whenever Soviet weapons get off the pages of "Soviet Military Power" and onto a battlefield, they undergo a striking transformation. The half-billion-dollar trove of Soviet equipment the Chadians reportedly captured last week did not help the Libyans sustain their invasion. The Soviet lighters and extensive air defense system supplied

Air Force from losing 79 planes against Israel's one loss in 1982. The Iraqis are not finding that their largely Soviet equipment gives them a decisive edge over Iran.

Of course, Soviet weapons might perform very differently in Soviet hands than in those of Soviet clients. That is just the point that "Soviet Military Power" misses. Tactics and training are also critical factors in determining battles. Hardware alone is rarely decisive, or else Americans would Israel, Goliath against David.

Even considering just weapons, American planes, missiles and ships are generally of higher quality. To compare just numbers on each side igneres the choice made by America's army, navy and air force to spend their budget on smaller numbers of

presumably higher quality weapons.
"Soviet Military Power" tells too little about the Soviet Union and too much about the Pentagon's propensity to portray moncy and weapons as the only main ingredients of military strength. With such cartoons, the Pentagon undermines the credibility of its own powerful case for balancing Soviet military power.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Thais and Cambodians

most refugees who have fled Indochina since the Communist victory of 1975, and it has a record of official compassion matched by no other country - not even the United States, which has resettled 800,000 of the refugees. Currently Thailand hosts upward of a third of a million Cambodians. Lactians and Vietnamese. Still, the Thais are criticized for being coldly ready to dump these helpless people. Some would-be new arrivals have been repelled, and recently some Hmoug tribesmen were booted back to Laos.

Thais reply that resettlement countries have yielded to "compassion fatigue" and no longer accept refugees in adequate numbers or with deliberate speed. America is taking in refugees faster than they arrive in Thailand: this year the number will exceed 20,000, un from 1986. But this explanation does not satisfy all the private humanitarian groups that do the resettling, let alone the Thais.

In fact, most of the quarter of a million Cambodians in Thailand sit in camps on the border run by Cambodian resistance groups. The groups live on the hope of eventually going home, and oppose losing their people either to local integration or to foreign resettlement. The Thais, plus some of their non-Communist Southeast Asian neighbors.

Thailand is the place of first asylum for China and the United States, find political reason to sustain this resistance, although it puts them all somewhat in the position of generating refugees. No real relief can be expected for the border camp people without the sort of fundamental political change that is not yet on the horizon.

Khao I Dang is special: a refugee camp — not a resistance camp — of 15,000-plus Cam-bodians that the Thais decided to close on grounds that its very existence created refugees and that the resettlement countries were aloading it too slowly. Under U.S. and United Nations urging, however, Bangkok has reportedly agreed to let its residents keep their refugee status - the vital key to UN protection and Western resettlement alike.

Americans sometimes congratulate themselves for rescuing those who came into danger in Indochina by counting on the United States. Better to realize that it takes a long time to tie up the ends of a war. There is a discussion among humanitarian organiza-tions over whether the troubled record of Himong resettlement in the United States justifies removing more of these Lactions from Thailand. But there is no argument about promptly taking in all eligible Cambo-dians, especially refugees from Khao I Dang.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

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# **OPINION**

# Greed and Generosity Seem Out of Balance

D ARIS - Elizabeth Dole, the U.S. secretary P of transportation, came to town last week to address an International Herald Tribune centernial conference. She was vigorous, charming, Reaganesque in her hearty advocacy of taking government out of business, deregulating, letting money talk. She sounded superconfident.

Just the night before, some businessmen had been discussing the fragility of an economy that has come to be dominated by fast-buck financiers. the unproductive shullling of paper that is undermining big industries, the huge corporate debt that could bring down giants if interest rates shoot up.

One of them wondered what it is that makes an Ivan Boesky, that drives reputable, solidly based firms into dubious and dangerous operations. At one point everybody is wildly conglomerating. A decade later the game is takeover and divest, making the sum of the conglomerate worth less than its parts. It does not make production sense, but it does make quick returns for

those who manage the finances. If the bubble doesn't burst disastrously, the speaker said, it must nonetheless dry up in the long term as money is siphoned from productive invest-ment and America loses the ability to compete with other producers in terms of quality and price. Garry Trudeau, in his cartoon strip "Doones-

bury," makes incisive comments on the current compulsion to amass vast amounts of money by manipulation without actually creating wealth. He shows a young man obsessed with guilt and a sense of failure if he fails to make his first million by age 30, and then equally obsessed to get on with the second million. For what purpose? He shows an old white-collar crook, emotionally drained and void from his exertions, seeking solace by taxidancing with a carefree homeless crone.

But that is more or less a dissident view. It seems that before his fall Mr. Boesky addressed students at a university in New York, preaching the vitality and saluted and values of greed, and that they applicated enthusiastically. Mr. Boesky was caught cheating, which is not applicated; but the principle of greed seems to have have the the principle of greed seems to have been subtracted from the seven sins,

Television evangelists have joined the chorus, promising salvation provided the money rolls in. It does not matter much what all these people use the money for - the point is that the amount becomes the measure of achievement, of power, of prestige. It is the standard of human value, not just the value of goods and services.

Certainly that is nothing new. Throughout

By Flora Lewis

history there have been periods of extravagant greed as new techniques are developed to collect great fortunes. Lavish use is made of the privileges the fortunes confer, provoking stern reform or fierce revolution. I am not suggesting that this is coming or that the United States is heading in the direction of the Renaissance church or the French monarchy. But it sets some amber lights blinking when the rhetoric of leadership fails

to guide against the foible. There is a special irony in this renewed lack of balance just in the period when the revolutionaries who had reacted against earlier excesses are coming to admit that they went much too far. tain the general welfare. Most Communist countries are tinkering with free-market ideas and accepting the need to give individuals some material incentives.

The theory of communism was that a society organized to put communal interest ahead of individuals would bring social justice and egalitarianism. With the miseries accompanying the

first industrial revolution and for nearly a century afterward, it had a powerful appeal, provoking

great sacrifice and great suffering.

Communism has proved to be a monumental failure, providing neither justice nor well-being. It is having to concede, if only in timid, limited ways, that society is composed of individuals and that nothing good can come of trying to compress them into a monolith.

Meanwhile, free market societies have shown that individuals, acting through impersonal forces, can bring the innovation, ingenuity and adjustment needed to release great productive capacity. And these societies have been able, through the democracy that is their lifeblood, to manage themselves with enough justice to sus-

Supply and demand, individuals and social constraint, greed and generosity are inextricable pairs. Things go dreadfully wrong when they are allowed out of tilt, in either direction. If government is to serve its citizens, it must not shirk responsibility for maintaining equilibrium.

The New York Times.



The Bull, the Boar and the Boeskys.

# Middle East: For Leadership to Help Make Peace

WASHINGTON —It is an article of faith in the U.S. Congress that Israel must be strong to "take the risk for peace" and must not be forced "to negotiate from weakness." Do not the same axioms hold true for the moderate Arab states?

Despite several written pledges that the United States would sell Jordan military equipment for legitimate self-defense needs, supporters of Israel were able to persuade Congress to prevent approval of such arms sales. Even when King Hussein stated Jordan's readiness to negotiate promptly with Israel in accordance with United Nations Resolution 242, Congress was able to raise the ante and prevent even modest sales of equipment designed only to replace obsolete Jordanian equipment.

Yet if Jordan does play a critical role in maintaining security and stability on Israel's longest Arab frontier, iting economic and military aid to less than I percent of that provided Israel? Aid to moderate Arabs may be a critical factor in maintaining an environ-ment in which all countries in the region can survive and live in peace.

It is time for Americans concerned for the good of their country - and especially American Jews - to ask some pertinent questions.

WASHINGTON — U.S. trade

W policy has reached a turning point. For sound reasons, the Ameri-

can people reject current policies and demand a change. The Congress is

going to respond. Not since its 1973-

4 session has Congress embarked on

so thorough an overhaul of national

trade objectives and remedies. This

year's legislation will set the frame-

the rest of the century.

By Mohamed Kamal The writer is Jordan's ambassador to the United States. This is the second of two articles.

How can it benefit the United States to persist in uncritical support of Israel at the expense of deepen alienation among the Arabs and a diminished economic, political and strategic position in the region?
Is this a carefully studied policy or

is it shaped by the all-or-nothing per-spective of the pro-Israel lobby? How does it serve Israel's future to pursue a policy that has sustained conflict and fueled a detrimental, dead-end fortress mentality?

Is it not in the vital interests of both America and Israel to actively work, instead, for a just and lasting peace settlement to the conflict? Israel repeatedly expresses the desire to make peace with the Arabs. But it seems to suffer from a fear of peace

Apparently fearful even to consider

and Jews all over the world in their profound commitment to Israel are still reacting so strongly to the memory of holocausts past that they fail to see the healing promise of a should be so oblivious to the suffering of those displaced in the founding

and subsequent expansion of Israel? Most Arabs understand the human notivation that lay behind the establishment of a national Jewish entity. cient Jewish yearning for permanent refuge against discrimination and opof Israel in Palestine did not alleviate Jewish fear nor solve the Jewish probmi it s mly shifted and concentrat

Apparently learful even to consider the compromises that a viable peace process demands, and ever fearful of the future. Israel misspindedly thinks it can assure its security by force and through territorial expansion.

Fear, it seems, is Israel's fundamental enemy. Is it that Israelis — quash the West Hank and Caza — wall nave to work for it. On own same there is no fear and its and so find so for good will who can make the different pation since 1967 — and as long as it the future. Israel misspindedly thinks it refuses to recognize the legitimate rights of the 1.3 million Palestinians who live under its oppression and the millions of others living in diaspora around the world, it will find no The Washington Past.

ous GATT rounds. South Korean

tariffs average some three times the

U.S. level, and Brazilian tariffs are

twice those of South Korea. Few of

America's newly industrialized com-petitors, including Japan, have aban-doned their mercantilist attitude to-

ward trade and accept the principles

of a free and open international world trade system. They have pros-

pered behind formal and informal

trade barriers while watching the

U.S. economy flounder in the pursuit

of a one-sided free trade policy.

Far too often, the United States

has naively applied traditional

GATT formulas for tariffs to the

nontariff barriers of its competitors.

The case of the Japanese semiconductor agreement underscores the bankruptcy of this strategy. The Reagan administration hailed the agree-

ment as the most commercially signifi-

cant action ever taken by the United

States under its laws to eliminate for-

eism unfair practices, and it promised

\$4 billion in new sales over five years.

But even before the ink was dry, the

Japanese redoubled their efforts to

squeeze U.S. manufacturers out of Ja-

pan and third-country markets. These

actions steal American jobs and per-

They are not an anomaly: Despite

list of Japanese promises of reform,

there remains a vast array of barriers

to expanded U.S. exports to Japan.

firm yet measured response. For

years, the administration looked the

other way when its trading partners

flouted their obligations to pursue

free trade. These countries got used to their one-sided access to U.S. mar-

Protectionism abroad requires a

vert the world trading system.

security based on military might and the acquisition of land will never assure Israel's future. Only the restoration of Palestinian rights in a land of their own will bring the just and lasting peace needed to release Israel from its fortress of fear and guarantee it permanent security.

The world has witnessed, and we in

fear-free life that an Arab-Israeli
peace would hold? And how is it that
the region have experienced, the terri-Jews who have suffered so much ble consequences of prolonged, unre-should be so oblivious to the suffer-solved conflict. We are all, Arabs and Israelis alike, living precariously in the eye of a deadly storm that at any moment can unleash its indiscriminate fury upon the region and the world. As the forces of radicalism, which was intended to fulfill the an-religious intolerance and fundamen talism gain strength and the cycle of violence expands, our chances for pression. But the creation of the state peace proportionately diminish. The need for peace is urgent. We can no longer allow ourselves to drift along

opposition to its words — in military ed the problem's geographic location. I believe that most of us, Jews and adventure and land acquisition.

As long as Israel refuses to relin- Arabs, sincerely want peace, but we quish the West Bank and Gaza - will have to work for it. On both sides

# Trade: For Action Against Protectionism Abroad

By Richard A. Gephardt

The writer is a representative from Missouri and candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination. He has drafted a bill requiring presidential action against any country using unfair practices to build a large surplus with the United States.

Achievement of a "level playing field" for U.S. producers was always only the next trade round away. That approach made sense 40 years

work for American trade policy for ago. The principal trade barriers then Congress intends to support tough were tariffs, and the General Agreeinternational negotiations and to corment on Tariffs and Trade was established to negotiate mutual tariff reduc-tions. GATT succeeded far beyond rect economic policies at home. On both counts. America has been frustrated for years by an administration expectations in lowering tariffs for seemingly disengaged and outdated.
U.S. trade officials have relied for manufactured goods among the longindustrialized countries. But the trade problems of the years on multilateral negotiations to

# Some Shouldn't Give Free-Trade Lessons

WHITEHALL is a gigantic, xenophobic cartel whose innate protectionism has remained largely untouched by the Thatcher revolution. In the past two decades Japanese goods have transformed the lives of ordinary Britons. Japanese cars, motor bikes, stereos, televisions, cassette recorders, cameras, calculators, telephones are cheap, well-made and a pleasure to use. Almost none of this has found its way into the public sector because the Department of Trade and Industry does everything in its power to stop it. Of course there are trade barriers in Japan. But when it comes to calling the Japanese kettle black, Britain and the EC are not so much a pot as a huge vat of tar. - Simon Jenkins, writing in The Sunday Times (London).

## America's Trade Deficit Is Made in USA

U NFAIR trade practices by some countries do burt America, but removing them would account for less than 20 percent of the \$170 billion U.S. trade deficit. America's trade deficit has been Made in America. Barriers exist, but opportunities

abound. Unfortunately, most businesses are supremely indifferent to exporting. The reluctance to export, the demand created by the huge budget deficit and consumers' propensity for buying, rather than saving, have caused the huge trade deficit.

Dollar devaluation will likely have only a marginal effect. Customers prefer certain foreign goods because of quality, service and reliability. Also, American companies will continue to manufacture goods abroad or assemble products from foreign-made parts. and much of this "overseas sourcing" takes place in countries whose currencies are tied to the dollar and thus are not affected by dollar devaluation.

Meanwhile, the emphasis on mergers, acquisitions and leverage buyouts, plus myopic infatuation with short-term profits, damages America's ability to compete abroad. Insistence on short-term profits deprives research, development, investment and marketing of the necessary funds.

Unless Americans get back to the basics of product development, increased productivity, aggressive selling and international marketing, they will continue to become less and less competitive. Unless pains are taken to change the attitude of American companies toward world markets, the trade deficit will remain high and

Americans' standard of living will fall. Business executives and politicians shout for a level world playing field. But that is no substitute for learning to play the game better.

— Gerald Marks, director of the U.S. Commerce Department's office in Chicago, in The New York Times.

pursue American trade objectives. 1940s and 1950s are not the trade

problems of today and tomorrow. GATT rules apply to only a small fraction of world trade and a smaller ministration to negotiate the elimination of these practices, fraction of trade frictions. Nontariff If such negotiations are not suc-cessful, the president is to act against the countries on a dollar-for-dollar barriers, for which GATT procedures are inadequate, now predominate. Further, many leading trade competitors today have not taken part in the mutual tariff reductions of previ-

> forced by presidential action. This emphasis on results is vital.
>
> Americans would never accept an arms control agreement with the Soviets without stringent verification procedures. They cannot accept less procedures. They cannot accept less that there are several parts of this Constitution.

> protectionist, or that it ties the president's hands. Nothing could be further from the truth. We simply are their from the truth. We simply are approve them. For having lived long"—he was 82 at the time—"I have

treatment for American exporters. I have drafted a proposal to target foreign protectionist countries that use unfair and discriminatory trade practices to build up large surpluses with the United States. For these countries, my proposal asks the ad-

basis for the loss of U.S. export opportunities caused by these practices. The provision would establish a proaressive series of modest, achievable only through acceptance of tolerance surplus reduction goals to be en-

ther from the truth. We sumply trying to put a tool in the president's hands and ask him to use it to pry copen foreign markets in support of obliged by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions."

# Here Was Shultz With A Miracle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — History may. as so many cynics have said, be merely a record of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind, but it also has its miracles.

We have endured for so long the conflict between Moscow and Washington, and between capitalism and communism democracy and dictatorship, that most people can scarcely believe that relief from these tensions is within the range of the possible. Yet here was Secretary of State George Shultz back from Moscow in, Holy Week like an answer to the world's prayers for peace, speaking about a break in the tension and a realistic control of nuclear weapons. is it a mirage or a miracle? Nobody knows, but during the festival of Easter and the Passover even unbelievers

were beginning to hope. Not all of them, of course. Suppose, some say, that Mikhail Gorbachev does agree to get rid of all medi-

#### They have made a start. It may build confidence for other steps.

um-range missiles in Europe, what about the short-range missiles?

Even suppose that he makes a verifiable deal on short-range missiles, would not this leave Europe vulnera. ble to Moscow's massive conventional armies and split the Western alliance? In any event, what about Afghanistan, and Nicaragua, and the Jews behind the Curtain?

These are relevant questions, and leave much to be negotiated, as Mr. Shultz has conceded, but what has already been achieved would obviously have been regarded a year or so ago as a minor miracle. We are only at the beginning of the

beginning of the most complicated set of negotiations in the history of modern diplomacy, but we are a long way from the days when President Reagan was talking about the folly of doing business with the "evil empire."

We are even a long way from the localed summit, where Mr. Reagan made alarming offers without consultation with the allies or even with his own military chiefs of staff. The administration is at last pro-

ceeding cautiously, seeking one verifiable compromise at a time with the knowledge of the cabinet, the military and the allies. In so doing it will be reasonably sure that whatever treaties t signs will have the advance knowledge of Congress and the allies, and the support of the American people. Obviously the fundamental political and philosophical differences between

these two continental nuclear giants. will remain. Even if they agreed on everything that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gorbachev discussed in Moscow, both still would be left with enough nuclear weapons to blow up the world. But they have made a start toward limitation and verification, which, if continued, may build confidence for other steps toward a safer world. At least they have made us see not the reality

both sides had been drifting into a kind of hopeless acceptance of inevitable tension. Now we have a chance to recall that there have been similar conflicts between mutually exclusive. systems in the past that seemed absolute and inescapable but were finally

the tension between France and Britain provided the most imminent threat to European peace. Yet within a few years, alarmed by Germany, they were signing the Entente Cordiale.

veit was imploring us to "remember Pearl Harbor," but now Americans are sitting around in Toyotas hearing on Sonys that the only thing they have to fear is Japanese trade.

things with our minds that we can imagine the religious deadlock and wars of the 16th and 17th centuries that ended after unspeakable carnage and religious freedom. But miracles do happen occasion-

when economic security is at stake.

Some claim that this provision is protectionist, or that it ties the presi-

The New York Times.

# IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Quiet Sunday PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:]
No news of further fighting in Mexico; the Italians, having rung at Turkey's front-door bell in the Darda-key's front-door bell in the Darda-key's great decompany.

nelles, appear to have retired; the outbreak at Fez has subsided. Thus peace hovers over the earth on this Sunday morning [April 21], while Europe and America are left in quiet to mount their great loss in the calamity of the Titanic.

ST. PETERSBURG - The total Company throws the responsibility for the fighting upon political insti-gators; the press declares that the disorders were provoked by the arrest of

1937: Control of Boxing

ledge, by any great degree of mental, againty, has now announced that government control of boxing is necessary to keep it out of the gutter. There are thousands of local and state boxing boards which drawing fat salaries and pushing big cigars in and out of their mouths, have succeeded in number of killed and wounded in the number of killed and ki moving the sport nearer the sewer. affray with strikers [on April 18], near in the past few years has succeeded affray with strikers post type and the past new years has succeeded not one whit in raising its level or in. giving the public a decent show for the money, the outrageous money, paid out. If such control has been members of the strike committee.
The "Novoe Vremya" accused the could do any better. The sport would be wrapped up in the sport would. inefficient, it most certainly does not to their one-sided access to U.S. manket. As in the current semiconductor. The "Novoe Vremya" accused the
case, the administration has tried to
Lena Mining Company of reducing
the wrapped up in the same red tape
and would end in the scrap-basket.

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but the possibility of better relations, This in itself is something. For

tempered if not resolved. Toward the end of the last century In our own time Franklin Roose-

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**OPINION** 

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# Where Communists Rule, Spying Is Another Matter

By A.M. Rosenthal

spondent, three people tried separately to entrap me — a doctor, a writer, an architect. They were decent people or-dered by the police to find out what I knew about the never-publicized de-fection of a Polish military attaché. I was leaving under an expulsion order issued because of annoyance with

nothing. The three men were drafted into the effort by the Polish secret police, who apparently were trying to work up some kind of charges against me before I left. They had no option but to obey or face continuous harassment. They understood that and so did I

Earlier and later, I met various kinds of agents of Communist intelligence. At the United Nations, I mer a jovial KGB agent accredited as a journalist but almost out in the open, who specialized in offering royalties to American reporters even if they had not written any books.
At the United Nations I also met a Soviet newsman who later turned up

in Afghanistan with Nikita Khrushchev, as his personal aide. In India I knew a longtime Izvestia correspondent. I saw him four years later in Ghana, where he was in a different trade - running a Russian airlift to

Communist-backed groups in the Congo. Those Russians were professional agents. They did not have to be pressed into service, as were the Poles, by the police. They were the police.

All over the world I met Russians, Czechs, Poles, Hungarians — news peo-ple, musicians, economists — who routinely reported all they saw to their local embassy. They were neither agents nor people pressured by the police into in-forming just Soviet bloc citizens carrying out instructions, doing their duty of working for the state wherever they were.

All this was as early as the '40s and as late as this year. It comes to mind because

#### Drum Out the Marines

P EOPLE are saying that the marines in Moscow were "louely." Was anyone lonely at Iwo Jima or Tarawa? Probably, but not in a position to do anything about it. Maybe we could find better diplomatic sentries than single men between the ages of 19 and 25, who are bound to be bored to death in the joyless paradise of Bolshevism. The British employ professional civilian security agents. They may not cut fine figures in the guard box or at embassy balls, but they seem to cut the mustard.

- Columnist Mary McGrory.

N EW YORK — During the last of the talk about espionage: bugged em-week I was in Poland as a corre-bassies, soduced marines, traitors, trials. bassies, sourced marines, traitors, trials.
American espionage generally is carried out by the CIA Soviet intelligence is

Soviet bloc states. That difference touches the lives of millions. The United States or issued because of annoyance with my reporting. It was not connected to or invested in the attache affair, about which I knew nothing. The three men were drafted or traveling to report of the attache affair, about which I knew or traveling to report of the course, is particularly useful as a cover and arm of uses government employees - CIA and

cularly useful as a cover and arm of KGB work. Routinely, the KGB finds journalistic spots abroad for its agents. Some disguise it, others do not bother. Like the jolly KGB fellow at the Unit-

ed Nations. After a few drinks he would offer reporters money to have their books published in Moscow. If they said they had not written any books, he said they could count it as an advance. One night, asked where most of his news dispatches appeared, he winked

and said on wall papers in factories. Not every Soviet journalist abroad is an official KGB man. But any Soviet journalist who does not agree to cooperate fully with the KGB not only would never get a second assignment, but would not receive his first. The few American reporters who did intelligence work for the United States were consid-

ered disgraceful by their peers. The idea that doing intelligence work would be wrong for a Soviet journalist runs directly counter to the Soviet concept of the citizen's duty to the state. And every Soviet journalist knows that journalism particularly is considered to be an instrument of state interest.

When pressure has to be applied, it is. In Warsaw in 1959, the first to question me about the attache was a friend, a writer, an anti-Communist. I was stunned that he had asked me anything about something obviously top secret. He said frankly that if he had not asked he would have lost his meager free-lance living. The second was the doctor called for a

sick son. Sitting on a packing case, he asked me about the attaché. I learned later that minutes after I had telephoned, he had been summoned by the police and told what to ask. And the architect? He asked me to

take a packet of letters out of the country. A day earlier a brave Pole had warned me that this would happen. These three men were all paying part of the price of being allowed

to continue working. I was neither angry nor indignant. I knew I had never been put to the test myself. And I knew I was the lucky one I had the passport out.

The New York Times



#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Regarding the opinion column "Back the Contras Now or Risk Capitulation Later" (April 11) by William Safire:

It is a shame that someone who so intimately understands the history of the English language so utterly fails to understand the history of revolution in Central America. ("The Communists have not succeeded in subverting El Salvador ... because Soviet-backed Cubans and Sandinists have their hands full with the contras in Nicaragua.") Even the Reagan administration has givon up the old lie that the revolution in El Salvador is somebow orchestrated from Nicaragua, with which it shares no border. The Salvadorans need neither the Soviets nor the Sandinists to tell them that they are hungry and impoverished because of injustice in their country. As another master of words, Carlos Fuentes, has said, revolutions are not banames; they cannot be exported.

It is also a shame that someone who can explicate so clearly the shades of meaning in the language chose to oblit-erate the definition of words: "Communists (or Marxists, or Sandinists, or agrarian reformers)." Yes, and the Republicans (or the conservatives, or the Moral Majority, or the Posse Comitatus) are upholders of democracy.

The contras have murdered hundreds of Nicaraguan teachers, health workers and children. Mr. Safire, the word experi, calls them "less-than-lovable." I call them murderers.

> SANDRA STEINGRABER Wiesbaden, West Germany.

Loose Words, Wrong Ideas We Haven't Changed Much Regarding the opinion column "It Wasn't Unique, for All Its Horrors" (March 25) by William Pfaff:

"The extermination of the Jews by the Nazis was not unique," writes the Israeli scholar Israel Shahak, quoted by Mr. Pfaff. But it certainly was unique in that the crimes were committed by an industrialized, "civilized" nation in fairly recent times. Mr. Shahak also says that most people behaved "in a perfectly typical human way" most of the time. Of course life under the Nazis was neither typical nor normal as we know it in Western society, and here is the point: Under the skin we have not changed much since the Holocaust. Lurking in the guise of respectability and fashion are those all-too-human attributes

tapped so efficiently by Hitler. If we are to prevent a new Holocaust, we must break down the boundaries that alienate human beings from one another, embrace our differences as well as similarities, and allow the freedom to others that we would wish for ourselves. HARVEY SIMPSON.

Sutton-on-the-Forest, England.

Fear of 'Reformist' Vietnam

Under the headline "In Vietnam, the Talk Is of Reform" (March 20), Ben Kiernan reviewed chances for Vietnam's economic revival without once mentioning the main roadblock to prosperity:

Hanoi's persistently warlike stance.
Referring to the Vietnamese leader Nguyen Van Linh, the author says he

seemed eager to marshal "all available talent to help revive the economy and rebuild the country." Mr. Linh is not marshaling the right talent if he cannot recruit those responsible for the Cambodian invasion and the continued campaign there, which are not only draining Vietnamese funds but preventing rapprochement with the United States.

In an interview in the same issue. Vietnam's ambassador to Thailand acknowledged his country's desire to improve relations with the United States in order to get Western aid and investment But most of his message was a list of complaints about U.S. actions.

Two of Vietnam's major complaints underscored its neighbors' fears: Hanoi does not like to see America selling radar warning systems to China, nor does it like President Reagan's plan to stockpile weapons in Thailand. Both projects are defensive, taken in fear that Vietnam's militancy will spill over its borders again.

RICHARD PATRICK WILSON. Mobile, Alabama.

#### Unequivocally Scottish

I must protest your account of the incident concerning the son of David Steele, Britain's Liberal Party leader. (People, March 11.) He was sentenced in Scottish court, not an English court. Scotland is a separate country within the United Kingdom with its own system of law, quite different from English law. The right to a separate system of law, education and religion was confirmed at the time of the Act of Union in 1707.

J.B.S. MONTGOMERIE. Helensburgh, Scotland.

# We're Aiming at Ourselves When We Spray the Bugs

By Colman McCarthy

peak season for dispensing an annual 2.5 billion pounds (1.13 billion kilograms) of pesticides means that the United States, the world's most chemicalized landscape, is again to have its farms.

homes, lawns, groundwater and food supply awash in poisons. This year is different — it brings the 25th anniversary of "Silent Spring," the

#### **MEANWHILE**

Rachel Carson book that told of the chemical plague under way in 1962 and warned that it was likely to worsen.

It has, If a successor to Rachel Carson, who died in 1964, were to write "Silent Spring II," the sequel could have as its subtitle: "We Aimed at the Bugs but Sprayed Ourselves."

Surveys in recent years showed: • Thirty-three percent of 1,100 homes on Long Island were contaminated with chlordane, a poison banned agriculturally but still legal for termite control.

• Groundwater contamination by 17 pesticides has been found in nearly half the states, with 57 pesticides in the groundwater of 28 counties in California. Risks for six types of cancer were greater for Iowa farmers than in cities.

· Game meat in the West, grain in the Midwest and milk in eight states were contaminated with pesticides. One problem is that it is scientifically

difficult to prove a causal relationship between the chemical poisons applied to the land, air or water and the diseases suffered by humans. The chemical industry takes refuge in this handy uncertainty. It argues that pesticides are potentially dangerous but, if used

properly, heighten the quality of life. Rachel Carson rejected that bromide 25 years ago, and it is not worth an empty can of roach spray now. How can pesticides be properly used if the effects of what is being used are a mystery?

Jay Feldman, director of the National
Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesti-

cides, reports that as recently as five years ago, "79 to 84 percent lacked adequate carcinogenicity testing; 60 to 70 percent lacked adequate mutagenicity testing; 90 to 93 percent lacked adequate testing for their tendency to cause birth defects." More recently, in 1984, the National Academy of Sciences found that "complete health-hazard assessments for pesticides and inert ingredients of pesticides formulations are possible for only 10 percent of the pesticides in use."

Those facts should have been calls to action by governmental enforcers of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Instead the legislation, passed in 1972 and known as the weakest of the major environmental laws enacted in the past 15 years, was applied with all

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W ASHINGTON — Springtime is spraying time in America. The peak season for dispensing an annual 2.5 last year from the General Accounting Office documented that the Environmental Protection Agency was a regulatory wasteland regarding pesticides: The agency knows little about the nature. frequency, amount or extent of exposure to the 1.5 billion pounds of nonagricul-tural poisons used annually.

A more recent GAO report found that the Food and Drug Administration's pesticide-monitoring program "pro-

vides limited protection against public exposure to illegal residues in food."

Less than one percent of one million imported food shipments are sampled. This means that Americans eating fruit. vegetables or meat from, say. Central or South America may well be dining on

In "Altered Harvest." Jack Dovle writes about the ethics of American corporations, 18 of which now "produce or sell in Third World countries pesticides that are either banned, heavily restricted, or under review in the United States." A poisonous equation is created.

Rachel Carson could not have imagined that pesticide production would increase 400 percent by 1987. Nor could she have predicted the government's indifference to the dangers. She wrote in "Silent Spring" about the health and safety hazards of chlordane. an insecticide made by Velsicol Chemi-cal Corporation, a Chicago firm that sought in 1962 to block publication of her book. In it she quoted the FDA's chief pharmacologist as saying that the hazard of living in a house sprayed with chlordane was "very great."

Last month, citing scientific evidence against the same pesticide - still sold for use in millions of American homes — the National Cealition Against the Misuse of Pesticides petitioned the EPA to ban it. It is already outlawed in New York, Massachuseus and Japan. Velsicol denied the charges that its product was a danger, a judg-ment suitable to the EPA, which is

permitting its continued use.
In the 25 years since "Silent Spring" first warned about chlordane and a warehouseful of other poisons, not much has changed politically — the industry is still winning, the public is still losing and the government is not caring much either way.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

# an annual broth the mount

This column is excerpted from "The Paris Edition," by Waverley Root, to be published in June by North Point Press. Albany, California. Root, who died in 1982, wrote for the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune as well as for the International Herald Tribune. A veteran foreign correspondent, his books on Prench cuisine are famous worldwide

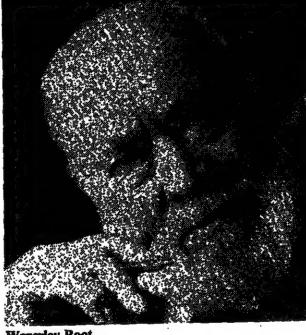
By Waverley Root On my first day at work at the Paris Edition of the Chicago Tribune in 1927, I thought it probable that my spurious claim to previous newspaper experience would be swiftly and igno-miniously demolished. I felt a trifle reassured by a familiar odor escaping from the basement windows behind the iron door of the newspaper, a per-furne compounded of the fragrances of printer's ink, damp proof paper and actid ing department - known

to me since my college days, when I edited the Tufts University paper.
I reached the city room nevertheless breathing hard. Then my duties were explained to me by the city editor, B.J. Kospoth. A considerable portion of his work - which he passed on to his underlings— consisted simply in finding in a closet and delivering to the stereotyping room the papier-mache mats, mailed by the Chicago paper, from which the Paris Edition produced many of its fea-

These included photographs so little afflicted by timeliness that their print-ability had survived the slow passage by boat across the Atlantic, the bridge column, the crossword puzzle and, most important of all, the comic strips. We ranked first, and for that matter alone, in assuaging a widespread hunger among Americans abroad:

# NOTES ON A CENTURY **Shallow Waters** in a Paris Newsroom

A Centennial Message from the International Herald Tribune.



We were the sole vendors of comic strips. The Herald Tribune in New York published none.

Another chore was the application of scissors to what appeared to be several miles of proof supplied from Chicago to chop from it what was deemed to be a sufficient chunk of copy for the morrow's installment. of our running romantic serial. A certain amount of attention was required in keeping up to date the listing of arrivals and depar-tures of the principal Atlantic liners.

The most delicate task entrusted to the day staff was selecting the next day's editorials. These were reprinted from the home paper, which meant that they were seldom fresh since they arrived by mail a week or more after they had been printed in Chicago. The alternative would have been to cable the editorials (too costly) or to let the Paris staff write them (too

trust his Paris minions to write editorials since their opinions might run counter to his own.

So he personally clipped from the home edition such editorials as he considered suitable for publication in Paris, marking each with a large blue A or B or a large red NO. An editorial marked A had to be run, outdated or not. An editorial marked NO was not to be used in any circumstances. When the A's were exhausted, Paris could pick and choose among the B's. If we ran out of B's, we could reprint from the Chicago paper any editorial on which the colonel had not deigned to

express an opinion. A single linotype operator arrived in the afternoon to set this routine material, plus what we called resort copy, since the word "tourism" had not yet been invented. A respectable part of the paper's revenue came under this heading, obliging us to create approrisky). Colonel Robert R. priate reading matter to HT which will appear McCormick, the parent paper's publisher, did not raw material was usually year.

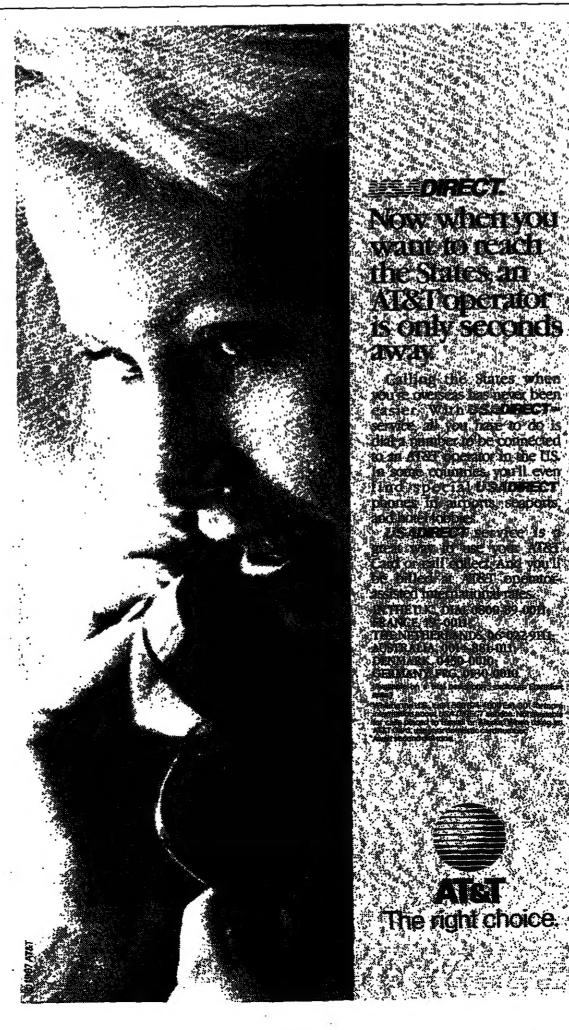
provided by publicity men whose opinions of the places they worked for were so unrelievedly dithyrambic that they had to be rewritten to become even barely credible. The two day staff men

unoccupied with resort copy divided between them the embassy beat and the hotel beat. The first meant checking daily, weekly or occasionally with official or semi-official sources of news - the American Embassy, the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Club, the American Legion, the American Hospital and the American Library. Most of this could be done by relephone. The hotel and boat train beat was more interesting and produced most of our interviews, helpfully arranged by publicity men for steamship lines and hotels.

Into our cut and dried routine, real news stories would break unpredictably from time to time - accidents, crimes, scandals -but the best of them were off bounds for us. If they were important enough to interest Chicago as well as Paris, the Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service would cover them and give us their carbons. And, if we did cover a big story, the copy would have to be left to the night staff, which might decide that it required rewriting by more competent journalists.
As my duties were ex-

plained to me, my fear of being unequal to the task faded away. I need not have feared that I would be out of my depth: The waters were shallow. Copyright 1987 North

This is the twelfth in a series of messages about the



# ARTS/LEISURE

# The Bill Blass Design

American fashion better than the

hardware store owner, Blass, 65, is in sweatshops. Then the unions New York or San Francisco." a classic success story. One of five stepped in. Now, we have orgachildren, he grew up during the nized manufacturing facilities."

Depression. He made his way to Having traveled throughout New York and took several designing jobs — selling sketches at \$35 ver and Sacramento. Pittsburgh apiece - which culminated in owning his own company in 1970.

"I was born in the Middle West," Blass said recently in his Seventh Avenue office. "My first knowledge of fashion came from Hollywood in the days of Dietrich and Garbo and Carole Lombard. I think they had an influence worldwide and they certainly had an influence on a young kid growing up in Indiana. My taste reflects that the Hollywood glamour of the

Indeed, Blass is known for his luxurious sable-lined coats and glittering sequined suits for the af-fluent. His clothes have a special, wholly American cachet which won him the nickname of "Grand Old Man of American Fashion."

His career has been paved with awards including three Cotys and, in 1986, a Lifetime Achiev Award from the Council of Fashion Designers of America. His customers include no end of prominent women such as Nancy Kissinger, Barbara Walters and Pat Buckley. As for Nancy Reagan, been making clothes for her ever

since she was a governor's wife. Blass got to husbands in 1968, launching menswear characterized as "a blend of Damon Runvon and the Duke of Windsor." Blass reigns over an empire of 100 home furnishings and even has his name on a Lincoln Continental.

NEW YORK — Few people by Mr. Nice, Blass knows what he ent women have the same tastes know the inner workings of and his trade are all about. "The throughout the country. "It's easy prime thing we have in our favor," to please them all. I often go to designer Bill Blass, "The Senator of he said, "is that we invented ready- Houston where the temperature is to-wear. While France had couture over 100 degrees. Women there Born William Randolph Blass in and the little dressmaker around tend to choose clothes with a fur Fort Wayne, Indiana, the son of a the corner, here, it was being done trim - the same as the customer in

#### HEBE DORSEY

and Atlanta as well as fashion capi- happen. Or for Ascot where they'll tals such as Dallas and San Fran- never go. We have customers who cisco. Blass has an uncanny knowl- never even unpack their boxes. edge of his market.

appeal to millions of women, in the way some would say: 'I think different geographical conditions," he said. Unlike French designers, sale, where they'll never go. Shop-"we have to design clothes that ping to them is a way of life, an appeal to a wider, broader audience. It's a huge continent here, not just a country. This is one of the to go and so many more things to became a little smug, which we have a lot more clothes here. Any shouldn't be."

Avant-garde styles have to be worked over and diluted to attract a larger audience. "By and large, women here are not as daring as in clothes four times a day.

European women like investlike junk food and junk fashion. an American dress at one single a week and spends time on commudesigner. In Paris, they tend to be nity projects but manages to retain more faithful. Here, you'll see a girl who dresses only American, he has in an Ungaro one night and an humor. Oscar de la Renta the next. They

simply shop everywhere."

One reason why Americans buy so many clothes is that the number of American women working is names of the '80s. We might even larger than in Europe. "The Ameriwoman has her own income. She's not dependent on her husband for her wardrobe budget. So had two legs and a dinner jack-

Comfort.

But not at Pan Am.

You're going to hear more

and more about comfort

More comfort in First

Class. More comfort in Clipper®

Class. More comfort in Economy.

new Sleeperette® Seats in First Class.

You'll be able to relax, stretch

You'll be in total comfort in our

today.

this year from us.

Remember it? It's a word almost

forgotten in the airline business

Savvy, knowledgeable and utter- Blass also discovered that afflu-

Blass also talked of a "fantasy element" that plays a great role in Having traveled throughout the his sales. "A lot of women buy just United States, to places like Den- like that. We have many more single women, rich widows, divorcées for whom shopping has become a high, a narcotic. They fantasize buying gowns for balls that never Others buy, then leave racks of We have to make clothes that clothes in the stores. It's amazing I'll buy this for the Dublin horses'

ons we've never exported. We do than in Europe. Women have to day in New York there may be three, four, five parties - opera. concerts, charities. A woman like Nan Kempner can easily change

Very much in social demand, this he retreats to Connecticut alone want change. No longer does with his dogs. He reads four books a sharp wit and a strong sense of

Some famous Blass dieta "The little black dress always looks better in white."

· "Designers are the brand be the robber barons of our times." · How is it that I began being asked out? As an extra man who

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Bill Blass and one of his designs.

out, and work if you want in

You'll be treated to new carpeting,

our wider, more handsome

brighter decor, better lighting, new

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elaborate and innovative menus.

There's more. We're also

introducing an all new reservation

seats across).

system which means faster

ticketing and shorter lines at

internationally famous Pan Am

So if you appreciate comfort,

service everywhere you fly.

come fly with us. And get more.

And as always you get that

the airport.

Clipper seats (with six, not eight,

# Celebrating Drawing

NEW YORK — This year marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Drawing Center, now at 35 Wooster Street in SoHo. Some form of celebration was clearly desirable, and it is our good fortune that the Nationalmuseum in Stockholm agreed to send over an exhibition called "The Art of Drawing in France 1400-1900." Chosen and catalogued by the museum's current director, Per Bjurström, the show, comprising 145 works, can be seen at the Drawing Center through July 22.

The museum's drawing collections may be said to have been inaugurated at one of the greatest sales in the history of the European and there now never will be, a drawing sale to compare with the dispersal of the Crozat Collection in Paris in April 1741. Crozat was the foremost collector of his day. The catalogue had been prepared by Pierre-Jean Mariette, who was torian. School after school was liberally represented, and the sale itself drew a packed house of dealers

To anyone who is familiar with the hypod-up sales of the 1980s, there is something awesome about the range, the quality and the size of the Crozat Collection. More han 19,000 drawings, from the early Florentines onward, were listed in the catalogue, and over and over again they set a standard by which drawings have been judged ever

Quite a stir was made on that occasion by a Swedish bidder called Count Carl Gustaf Tessin. Though in Paris primarily in the service of his country as a diplomat, Tessin had loved French contemporary art ever since, as a young man of 17, he had made friends with Watteau. He had commissioned from Chardin more than now among the glories of the Nationalmuseum in Stockholm, and at the Crozat sale he distinguished himself by buying no fewer than 2,057 drawings against all comers. Among them were 85 Florentine drawings and 106 by Rembrandt, but it was French drawing that tempted him above all -- so much so that today's visitor to the drawings department of the Nationalmuseum will find, in all, 650 French drawings that were once in

It is largely due to Tessin that the Nationalmuseum today stands high on the list of every traveler who prizes French 18th-century art at its true worth, "Do as Tessin would have done" has lately been the motto of the Nationalmuseum. and Per Bjurström rightly prides himself on the fact that since 1960 more than 400 French drawings have been added to the collections.

There is a difference, though. Tessin lived high, but the Nationalmuseum has never had big money sters there were some - Claude, townscape by Jacques-Louis David riage," for one — whom he never touched. and a sheet of North African French disbelief in the It was hard work to catch up, in this sketches by Eugène Delacroix in question. and other respects, but the 1980s have seen the arrival in the museum nificent drawing of a rooster by of five fine sheets by Claude, to- François Boucher in the present ed with it.



noble study of trees by Cezanne that brings the exhibition to a close. As a realist, Bjurström believes that certain gaps can now never be filled. A great portrait drawing by Ingres or a major Secret would call either for a supergenerous donor or policy. But the present show, like the collection itself, is shaped by a superior intelligence. Per Bjurstrom's catalogue is, in effect, a concise history of five centuries of drawing in France that can be studied with enjoyment and profit even by those who cannot get to see the show. Not only are the brief introductions to the 16 periods into which the show is divided a model of judicious concision, but they allow him to illustrate drawings from other sources that fill in certain gaps in the Stockholm collections.

course, the same thing as "French drawing." The distinction makes it possible for the show to include a drawing that some scholars now attribute to Leonardo da Vinci, together with strong examples of the work of Rosso Fiorentino, Francesco Primaticcio and Nicolo dell'Abate, all active in Fontainebleau in the first half of the 16th century. And if some of the French drawings in the show were not

"Drawing in France" is not, of

We have only to look at the mag-

bodied physicality in drawing. Everything about that rooster speaks for heroic energy. From the set of the head to the stamping motion of the feet and from the vigor and sheen of the feathers to the terrible set of the beak, we know that this is the Gallic cock at his most outrazeous - and a true symbol, therefore, of a certain France.

Yet it is, in the end, a composite portrait of France that this exhibition sets before us. There is the sold after his death at pri is the high wind of fantasy that blows through the drawing by Victor Hugo of a medieval fortress misfortune that we find in David's "Death of Dampierre." (Dampierre is shown on the battlefield. norsing what was left of his right leg after most of it had been blown off by a cannonball.) At a far expierre" there is the look of ecstasy on the face of the village innkesper

made in France, few visitors will tal view of human entangles complain of a violation that allows that is a perennial French characthem to see the noble drawing for a teristic, it is present to the full in a promised "Rape of Europa" that drawing of a mismatched pair by Poussin produced in Rome in 1649. Jean-Baptiste Pierre, who in 1770 1740s, and among the older French of seeing two drawings of Roman to the king. Called simply "Mar-

A show of great fascination.

# The Monitor Seeks Listeners

report this news."

By Matthew L Wald New York Times Service BOSTON — The Christian Science Monitor, a 79-year-old newspaper with a distinctly contemplative approach to international affairs and a perennially unfavorable balance sheet, began short-wave radio broadcasts to three continents last month, part of a major shift in strategy by the church.

foreign reporters being widely used as part-time correspondents by broadcast networks, The Monitor The Christian Science Monitor World Service, broadcast from went into the act itself, with a news Maine to blanket an area from service for commercial radio sta-London to Dakar to New Delhi, joins syndicated radio and televithat with "MonitoRadio Weekend sion news programs that already reach a far wider audience than the 170,000 people who buy The Monitor, a nonreligious newspaper pub-lished for a religious purpose.

The new ventures are described by officials of the Christian Science Publishing Society as essential to ommunicate in a changing world.

Top editors and officials of the publishing society, however, insist

that the paper's future is secure despite large delicits.
The subscription price for The Monitor does not cover costs. After adding in the relatively small adg revenue, the \$16 million deficit for the year ended last April

30 was nearly 30 percent of the church's budget. The paper was created in 1908 on instructions of Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of Christian Science. Eddy "was concerned that Christian Scientists have a broad enough view," Hoagland said. "People who lend disciplined, orderly lives might turn inward."

On the next-to-last page each day the newspaper carries a 750-word article amounting to a Christian Science sermon, but the rest of its columns are filled with news reports that might appear in other ewspapers.
The balance is a bit different.

however. "We don't believe it is accurate journalism to shower readers with a daily worry list," The Monitor said in an article cele-brating its 75th birthday.

evidence of mankind's creativity. inventiveness, and ability to procan only be described by that old-fashioned word 'lovinghindness," nearly 100 stations.

it said: "We need even more to The radio programs are closer to Natonal Public Radio's "All The paper's coverage leans mercial broadcasts; deeper, slowerheavily toward international news. There are 12 foreign bureaus, more than all but a handful of U.S. news

Since last year the organization has also produced "The Christian A decade ago, with the paper's Science Monitor Reports" as a weekly commercial television program, syndicated to 90 stations,

Last year the church spent \$7.5 million to buy a UHF television station here, which carries "Monitor Reports" along with standard Edition," a one-hour weekly program on the American Public Radio network, now on nearly 200 stations. Then in 1985, it added a sand the Pacific.

### DOONESBURY



MELL, LIKE, I KNOW AIDS IS

A TOTALLY BAD THING TO GET, BUT MY PARENTS ARE LIKE SO

PARANOID, AND IT'S LIKE MY

IN THIS ASE OF PROMISCUITY, WHAT DO YOUR KIDS REALLY KNOW ABOUT THE RISKS! MERE GETTING A





INTERNATIONAL &

Bargain Blue Ca

The Outlook for

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20. 20

# TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1987

# **Bargain Blue Chips Improve** The Outlook for Frankfurt

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN

ional Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — Cautious optimism is returning to the

FRANKFURT—Cautious optimism is returning to the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. After a dismal first-quarter performance, equities analysts expect volume and prices to reach a mild crescendo in the coming three months as bargain-hunting foreign investors buy relatively undervalued West German blue chip stocks.

But caution is the watchword. The bourse began 1987 on a high note; with share prices steady against a background of solid corporate earnings and stable economic fundamentals. What followed was a 10-week bout of selling by foreign investors that jolted many market participants. The Commerchank index, which was at 2,046.4 on Dec.

30, fell below 1,650 in mid-March before recovering to

And many say the

relative stability has

prepared the ground

dollar's recent

for share gains.

March before recovering to 1,809.9 at the end of trading last week. "We almost experienced a collapse of the stock market," F. Wilhelm Christians, a spokesman of Deutsche Bank AG's managing board, said recently. In the 10 weeks up to March 19, we had a 20 percent decline in prices, with blue-chip stocks in a

Francis Owid

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A trading rally ended the plunge, but the market is still being influenced primarily by foreign investors, experts said. "They are the dominant factor," said John Abbink, who follows West German stocks for Merrill Lynch Inc. in New York. "Foreign

investors move the Frankfurt market." Massive purchases of West German shares by foreign investors, particularly from the United States, Switzerland and Britain, drove share prices on the Frankfurt bourse to record highs in

1985 and 1986. But analysts agree that the boom is over.

The Deutsche mark's strength against the dollar has limited the role of U.S. investors, said brokers and analysts. And the action on Wall Street, where the Dow Jones industrial average soared to one record after another until recent setbacks, has drawn investors away from many smaller markets, Frankfurt included.

HE CURRENT "trading rally looks healthy, but is nothing more than a trading rally," said Michael Zapf, managing director of the West German subsidiary of the Bank in Liechtenstein. "The miserable fundamentals of the market continue to be depressing." he added. "Germany is no longer in the lifth year of an economic upswing, but in the first year of an economic description as the U.S. currency does not improve significantly nothing is going to change this prospect.

One cannot assume so far that this is a new bull market."

Mr. Abbink of Merrill Lynch agreed that the "miserable fundamentals" were a negative factor, but not an overwhelming one. "West German shares are grossly undervalued on a relative, international basis," he said. "For all the economic difficulties, the companies are still very good. If rallies in overseas markets begin to fall apart, as has happened in New York lately, then German shares are likely to benefit."

Walter Seipp, the managing board chairman of Commerzbank AG, also considers West German stocks to be undervalued. He recently called the average price/earnings ratio of 13.5 for forman stocks "low to the point of having no competition compared with an average p/e ration of 16 in New York and 60 in Japan."

Brokers noted that currency exchange rates remain an important factor. The recent strength of the British pound against the

mark has brought British investors back to the West German

equities market over the past month, they said.

Analysts also said that the dollar's relatively stable range of 1.79 DM to 1.86 DM since the Feb. 22 meeting in Paris of six leading industrial nations had helped end the first-quarter slump and helped and the first-quarter slump. and had prepared the ground for gains later in the year.

There was general agreement among experts on where those ains might come. Most analysts favored selected consumer-

See STOCKS, Page 15

# **Currency Rates**

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# Thiokol to Be Paid More for Boosters Critics Say Firm Could Profit From Shuttle Disaster

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service NEW YORK — A plan by the U.S. space agency to increase greatly the amount it pays Mor-ton Thiokol Inc. to build the space shuttle's booster rockets has prompted sharp criticism in Congress and from rival rocket

Many say the underlying issue is whether Thiokol will ultimateby profit from the redesign of the boosters, the flaws of which caused the Challenger disaster.

The \$1.8 billion in revenues

that Thiokol would receive under a contract extension represents more than the company has derived from the shuttle project

since it began in 1974.

Although Thiokol has been widely criticized in two separate accident investigations, it has emerged in strong financial shape. Its stock is trading near a high since the accident. Earnings of the company's aerospace group have declined about 40 percent in the past nine months, but analysts say Thiokol's legal liabilities so far have been mini-

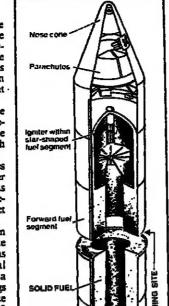
The contract extension from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration appears to mark both a major signal of sup-port for Thiokol and a sign of the government's continued depen-dence on the company as the sole supplier of space shuttle booster rockets.

Thiokol is to receive nearly 40 percent more for the boosters, now undergoing modification, than it did before the accident 15

months ago.
It will also remain the only manufacturer of the shuttle's rockets through at least 1994, despite congressional demands last year that other rocket makers be given part of the contract for reasons of safety and cost.

Congressional critics say that the value of the extension of Thiokol's contract dwarfs the \$10 million penalty that the company paid after a presidential com-mission found that its executives had ignored extensive evidence of an impending disaster.

In addition, Thiokol's competitors charge that NASA will be paying far too much for the rock-ets, even taking into account the cost of fixing the flaws in the rockets' safety seals that caused the Challenger accident. The av-



erage price of a set of two boosters before the accident was about \$18 million; the price from the resumption of flights next year through 1994 is projected at \$25

Thickol denies that it is profiting from the disaster. "They are giving us more money because we are doing more work," said

Thomas Russell, the company's vice president of corporate de-velopment. The repaired booster, he said, is complex and ex-

Some lawmakers say that the company has escaped with only token penalties for its role in the accident, in which seven persons were killed.

"It's outrageous," said Repre-sentative Robert G. Torricelli, a Democrat of New Jersey. Last year, he pushed through an amendment to a bill that would have required NASA to obtain a second source for boosters. The bill was vetoed by President Ronald Reagan for reasons unrelated to the amendment's sub-

"The only thing that would make sense would be to strip Thiokol of its contract as soon as it was possible," Mr. Torricelli said. "The message other government contractors will get from

this is that negligence pays."

Another member of the House subcommittee on space science and applications, Representative James H. Scheuer, a Democrat of New York, said: "I find it the supreme irony that the company which, in large measure, is re-sponsible for the Challenger di-saster, will ultimately profit from the very activities that resulted in the deaths of seven astronauts, cost this nation untold millions of dollars and effectively terminated our space program for at least two years."

In recent interviews, NASA officials defended their decision. None of the other rocket makers vying for the contract, they said. would be able to produce the boosters until the early 1990s.

Thickel's competitors agreed, but executives at two of the companies charged that the delay was the NASA's fault because it had resisted efforts to involve

Meanwhile, Thiokol and its competitors are being urged to submit plans for a next-generation booster that would first be used in 1994. Some contractors charge, and NASA officials concede, that it may never get off the drawing boards because of budget constraints. Developing and testing a new design would cost nearly half a billion dollars, more See THIOKOL, Page 11

# Talks in Japan Show Depth Of Trade Disaccord With U.S.

# U.S. Envoy **Pessimistic** On Foodstuffs

TOKYO — Hopes for an easing of trade tension between Washington and Tokyo were thwarted Monday when talks on agricultural disputes yielded no progress. U.S. and Japanese officials said. Agriculture Secretary Richard E.

Lyng, who officially was seeking to secure a pledge that Japan would increase its imports of U.S. farm products, was pessimistic after two and a half hours of talks with Mutsuki Kato, the Japanese agriculture

"I walked out of that meeting without any sense of any accom-plishment whatsoever," Mr. Lyng said. Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, accompanied

Mr. Lyng to the meeting.
A spokesman for the Japanese
Agriculture Ministry, Hideo Maki, said that Japan rejected U.S. demands that it open its domestic market to rice imports and end its import quotas on American beef and citrus fruit by April 1988.

Mr. Kato also said that Japan could not remove quotas on 12 minor food products such as tomato paste and cheeses. The United States has filed a complaint with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade demanding that quotas on the 12 food items be scrapped.

Mr. Yeutter urged Japan to at least consider opening negotiations on rice during a round of talks on Mr. Kuranari was quoted as a agriculture policies now under way within GATT. But Mr. Kato said rice policy at the global trade talks. project near Osaka.



Thomas S. Foley



Richard E. Lyng

Although Japan appeared to be taking a defensive stance on agri-culture, Foreign Minister Tadeshi Kuranari binted that Tokyo was seeking solutions to other trade ir-

Mr. Kuranari was quoted as saying that Japan hopes to resolve the within GATT. But Mr. Kato said issue of participation by foreign only that Japan would explain its companies in the Kansai airport

# Congressman **Predicts Tough Bill in House** By Hobart Rowen

OISO, Japan - Japanese officials, already upset by new U.S. tariffs on Japanese goods, have been shocked by a U.S. congressional leader's prediction that the House of Representatives would mandate punitive action against Japan and other countries with

large trade surpluses.
The House majority leader. Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, made the prediction Sunday night in Oiso, where he was attending a conference on econom-

President Ronald Reagan imposed stiff tariffs Friday on Japanese computers, power tools and color televisions in response to alleged "dumping" of semiconduc-tors by Japanese companies at

prices below fair market value. An amendment to a trade bill by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, would require import restrictions against any country found by the U.S. International Trade Commission to have gained an "excessive surplus" through unfair trade practices, if the surplus was not reduced

within a specified period. Mr. Foley said he opposed the Gephardt amendment himself. But he said the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, had told colleagues that despite his own opposition to the See HOUSE, page 11

# Dispute Masks Upturn in U.S. Chip Industry

WASHINGTON - Joseph Parcinson is a stubborn man. His Ida-

chips, many U.S. manufacturers made goods to persuade Japan to

By Donna K.H. Walters fled the D-RAM business, a strate- enforce the 1986 anti-dumping gic segment of an industry deemed vital to the U.S. economy.

But Micron Technology Inc., ho company is among the few remaining American makers of the computer chip that is at the heart of despite losses of more than 350 the U.S. trade dispute with Japan. million in the past 18 months.

As prices sank for these semiconductors, known as D-RAM, or dynamic random-access memory \$300 million worth of Japanese-

agreement on semiconductors. If the trade sanctions work, Mr. Parkinson said, his company could return to profitability in six months

return to the D-RAM market. But in fact, some American companies say, U.S. semiconductor makers such as Micron Technology may draw most of their strength

and other American companies will

See UPTURN, Page 11

# Ways and Wiles of Wall Street's Drug Subculture

By Peter Kerr

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The Wall Street drug dealer looked like many successful young female executives. Stylishly dressed and wearing designer samplasses, she sat in her 1983 Chevrolet Camaro in a no-parking zone across the street from the Marine Midland Bank branch on

The customer in the passenger seat looked like a successful young businessman. But as the dealer slipped him a heat-sealed plastic envelope of cocaine and he passed her cash, the transaction was being watched by U.S. drug agents in a nearby building. The customer, an undercover agent, was learning the ways, the wiles and the conventions of Wall Street's drug

"It is like a small town there — it is as if you could run into anyone you know at any min-

creet about it. You don't just blatantly snort

The 30-year-old agent and a 27-year-old female colleague discussed their experiences and perceptions of the widespread use of cocaine in the financial community. They spoke - with the understanding that their names not be used and that they not discuss specifics - after federal authorities disclosed an undercover drug operation on Wall Street that led to the arrests of 17 employees of financial firms.

Both agents said cocaine was accepted as a part of life by people who were viewed as some of the financial world's most successful citizens. They said they believed cocaine was used or accepted by 90 percent of the people they met

in the financial community.

The male agent recalled a dealer telling

ute," the agent of the federal Drug Enforce- agents in a bar that he wanted to "diversify" tration said. "They are very disinvolving real estate he might be

making an investment. The female agent said that at one brokerage firm the question that gave her entry to the world of drugs was, "Do you party?" When she answered yes, other women began turning to ber and tapping their noses, an invitation to join them in snorting cocaine.

The male agent recalled that he and his partner, wearing trench coats and carrying briefcases, would stand at a corner in Battery Park or at other locations in the financial district and watch workers buy marijuana, cocaine and crack, a particularly potent form of co-

The agent said, "People just come up to you there and say, 'Can I help you? I can get you anything you want."

# KLEINWORT BENSON (JAPAN) FUND

Société Anonyme Luxembourg. 37, Rue Notre-Dame R.C. Luxembourg n° B 8528

Dividend Notice

At the Annual General Meeting held on April 8th, 1987, the shareholders decided to pay a dividend of US\$0.045 (4.5 dollar cents) per share, payable from April 22nd, 1987, to shareholders of record on the control of t April 8th. 1987, upon presentation of coupon no 16.

Paying agents: Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise 43 Boulevard Royal

L-2955 Luxembourg Kleinwort Benson Limited

GB - London EC3P 3DB

Kleinworn Benson (Japan) Fund

# The Expensive Birth of a Product

# From Cars to Space Shuttles, Development Costs Skyrocket

men \$28,000 to form the Ford Motor Co. and pioneer the mass-pro-

Today, it costs Ford well over \$1 billion to bring a new model to the

Modern companies face huge research and development costs in launching products, from cars to drugs to space shuttles. And as the advance of technology has accelerated, the costs and risks are so great that mergers and collaboration across national frontiers may be the only way to bear them.

Car assembly lines using robotics have come a long way since Henry Ford introduced his Model T. Britain's Jaguar PLC, for instance, spent seven years and £200 million (\$320 million) on its latest range of luxury cars while BMW of West Germany spent eight years and about 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.1 billion) remodeling its

Microelectronics are now a standard feature in most top-quality cars. New engineering standards, such as anti-lock brake systems. have added to development costs over the years.

A Jaguar spokesman said: "We are trying to follow the example set by Mercedes, plowing 10 percent of sales revenue each year back into new facilities and advanced technology."
Philips, the Dutch electronics gi-

ant, pioneered research on the prerecorded cassette more than 20 years ago and, more recently, the compact disk. Sales last year, at 55 billion guilders (\$27.5 billion), were more than 600 percent higher than 20 years ago. Research costs were also bigger, but almost unchanged in terms of turnover: 7.3 percent of sales in 1986, 6.5 percent in 1965.

LONDON — In 1903 it cost 12 about \$45 million a week on research and development expendition \$28,000 to form the Ford Mosearch and has said it European ture represents 6 percent of turnelectronics companies must pool

knowledge if they are to survive. Lucas Industries, a British car component supplier, spent £90 milhon last year on research and de-velopment, compared with £26 mil-See RESEARCH, page 11

Lucas, more than a century old and known particularly for car bulbs, now supplies far more sophisticated products, such as mi-

# ELOF HANSSON - THE GLOBETRADER®

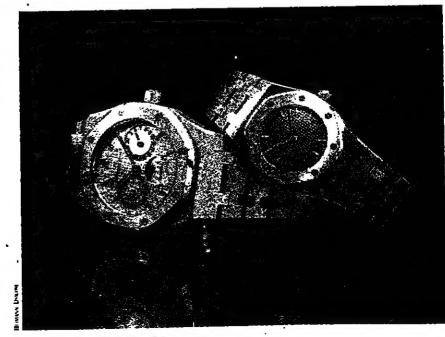
The international trading house active in pulp, paper, machinery, chemicals, timber, building material, textiles, foodstuffs,

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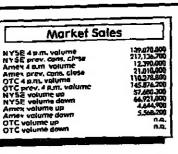
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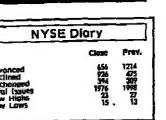
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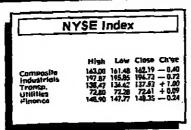
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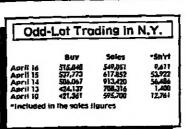
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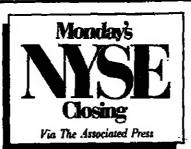
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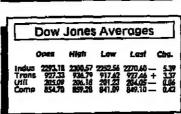




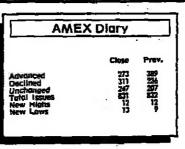






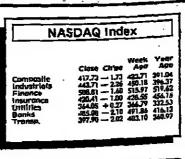


Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere



Standa	rd & Poor's Index
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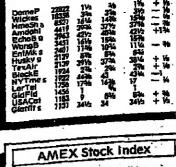


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AMEX Most Actives

N.Y. Stocks Slip After Holiday

Stock Exchange closed lower in post-holiday

average had been off by more than 15 points. Declines led advances 948-624 among the 1,958 issues traded on the NYSE.

Big Board volume amounted to about 139.1 million shares, compared with 189.6 million on Thursday. The market was closed for Good

Larry Wachtel, a market analyst with Pru-dential-Bache Securities Inc., said participants moved to the sidelines in U.S. markets largely because European currency and stock exchanges are closed for Easter Monday.

He said investors, who remained wary about the weakness of the dollar, were hesitant to act in the absence of news from Europe.

"It remains dollar to bonds to stocks, and it will for the next couple of weeks," Mr. Wachtel said. The progression is clear from currency to stocks, and we're not through the currency travail vet."

Jim Andrews, head of the institutional trading desk at Janney Montgomery Scott Inc. of Philadelphia, called it a "tricky" market.
"We started off on the upside, but then the
bond market got hit and stocks went with it,"

Mr. Andrews said there was some buying interest in blue chip issues that were driven

The Associated Press

paid for a seat was \$340,000, exchange officials

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**ADVERTISEMENT** INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 17 April 1987 Net easet value quotations are supplied by the Funds (listed with the exception at some quotes based on issue Price. I symbols indicate frequency of apotations supplied: (d) —doily; (w) —weekly; (b) —bi-monthly; (r) —regulanty; (i) —

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lower at the close of trading Thursday when NEW YORK - Prices on the New York certain stock-index futures expired.

Eastman Kodak was the most active NYSEtrading Monday that was characterized as un- listed issue, up 1% to 75. eventful by participants.

Ramada followed, closing up 1% at 9% after its management said it declined a request to meet with Paul Bilzerian, the Florida investor with paul base off hymnoscients and the second state of the meet with Paul Bilzerian, the Florida investor with paul base off hymnoscients and the second state of the meet with Paul Bilzerian.

standing stock. IBM was third on the actives list, down 1/4 to

Santa Fe Southern Pacific rose 2 to 39% after announcing that its chairman and chief executive officer would step down. Texaco fell I to 30%. Traders said Texaco was hit by profit taking after recovering slightly from lows last week after it filed for bankruptcy

court protection. Other actively traded blue chips were mostly lower. AT&T dropped % to 24%, General Electric lost % to 102%, General Motors fell % to

Seat Sold for Record \$850,000

NEW YORK - A seat on the New York Stock Exchange was sold Monday for a record \$850,000, exchange officials said. The identities

Shows and seller were not disclosed.

Since the last seat was sold Jan. 28, the price has jumped \$225,000, the exchange said.

The price of a seat on the exchange has escalated dramatically since the beginning of the bull market in 1982, when the highest price.

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- UPTURN: Dispute Masks Gains

from something far more funda-

mental and far less publicized than

the tariffs announced Friday: a

turnaround that already has begun

to take shape in the computer and

New personal computer prod-

ucts are driving up demand for chips, the glut of chips on the mar-

ket is drying up and manufacturers'

efforts to tighten their belts and improve efficiency are beginning to

tion, recently reported that the dol-

lar volume of new orders for chips

rose last month for the sixth con-

part to a moderate rise in chip

prices as a result of the trade agree-

ment. In the United States, prices

for Japanese-made chips have been

determined by fair-market values

set by the Commence Department

and dumping there has been halted.

But industry experts say that the

makers. The demand is coming

The gain can be attributed in

secutive time.

officials say.

luggish market.

the demand for chips.

early this year that its chip-making

division had returned to profit and

The industry's trade group, the

niconductor Industry Associa-

show up in bottom-line results.

emiconductor industries

(Continued from first finance page) the market for memory chips

through an agreement with To-shiba Corp. of Japan.

biggest American chip makers.

Texas Instruments Inc., reported

that its semiconductor division also

had returned to profitability in the

first three months of this year after

losses throughout 1986. Intel Corp.

of Santa Clara, California, report-

ed this month that it had also made

the rehound had more to do with

the cyclical nature of the semicon-

ductor business than with the trade

agreement. Since its birth two de-

cades ago, the semiconductor in-

dustry's fortunes have risen and

waned in rhythm with the needs of

But industry executives lay much

But semiconductor makers say

that while Japanese "dumping" of

country markets such as Hong

Kong and Singapore where chip

Some industry observers say that

money in the first quarter.

its customers.

market for chips.

personal computers that are draw- on par, provided that market prices ng buyers back to what has been a reflect production costs.

The new machines use more they have been unable to reap the

memory chips, and companies that full benefits of their efforts because make accessory products for the of Japanese trade policies. Reagan

new computers are contributing to administration trade officials say

Motorola Inc., the Schaumberg, thips has halted in the United Illinois, electronics company, said States, it is continuing in third-

**RESEARCH:** Costs Skyrocketing

that the company was re-entering purchases are booming.

Just last week, another of the

# هكذامنالأحل

# Dome Sale Stirs Resentment Over U.S. Control

By John F. Burns
New York Times Server
TORONTO — A political storm has developed over the proposed takeover of debr-ridden Dome Petroleum Ltd, by Amoco Corp., which would increase the dominance of American companies in the Canadian oil and gas industry

The transaction is valued at 5.1 billion Canadian dollars (\$3.86 billion). If completed, it would make Amoco's wholly owned Canadian subsidiary, Amoco Canada Petroleum Co., the nation's biggest oil and gas producer. It is currently ranked eighth.

Dome announced its acceptance of the bid Saturday at its Calgary headquarters. It said that Amoco offered a package of cash and debt securities issued by Amoco Canada that would be exchangeable for common stock in the Chicago-based parent company.

Edward Broadbent, leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, a left-of-center group with 30 seats in the 282-seat House of nunous, called Dome's move "a black day

Referring to the estimated \$2 billion in tax concessions and incentive payments that Dome has received from the government in recent years, he called the deal "a kick in the face" for taxpayers.

Amoco's bid countered an offer by Trans-Canada Pipelines Ltd., a Canadian company, of 4.3 billion dollars in cash, a share exchange and up to I billion dollars in future Dome profits for Dome's secured creditors.

Russell MacLellan, a parliamentary spokesman on energy matters for the opposi-tion Liberal Party, said that allowing Amoco to take control of Done's 58 million acres (23.2 million hectares) of oil and gas properties meant that Canada was surrendering leverage over a strategic part of the industry. But government approval of the takeover

appeared likely. (Canada's Energy Department said Monday that Dome's acceptance of the Amoco bid was "good for Western Canada," Reuters reported from Ottawa.]

The Amoco buyout would require the approval of Investment Canada, the government agency that monitors foreign takeovers, as well as Dome's shareholders and creditors. The government has said it would not block a foreign takeover of any Canadian energy company in a financial crisis.

Dome has been struggling to survive under the burden of \$6.3 billion in debts acquired as it aggressively expanded in the late 1970s and

ce 1982, it has survived by presenting its creditors, mainly Canadian and United States banks, with a series of complex plans to restructure and reschedule its debt. In another development, TransCanada

Pipelines, which announced its initial bid April 12, said in a statement that it had improved its offer before Dome accepted the Amoco offer, and was still prepared to nego-

The Canadian company received immediate encouragement from the two opposition

Oil industry analysts said that TransCanada's statement could delay completion of the approved in two or three weeks in the absence of renewed hidding

# Schlumberger Net Slumped by 96.6% in Quarter

Compiled by Our Stelf From Dispatche

NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd., the world's largest oil field services company, said Monday that its first-quarter net profit fell by 96.6 percent to \$4.99 million, or two cents a share, from \$148.2 million, or 51

cents a share, a year earlier.

Revenue decreased to \$1.1 billion from \$1.5 billion. Schlumberger's chairman, Euan Baird, said sharply reduced oil drilling, brought on by the steep decline in oil prices, was the main reason for the profit decline. The 1986 figures do not include Schumberger's \$45 million firstquarter less from its Fairchild Semiconductor operation, which the company has been trying to sell and reported as a discontinued operation.

Mr. Baird seld Schlumberger was considering several options for Fairchild, including a management buyout.

McDonnell Douglas Net Profit Falls 30%

mount to a reward for Thickol.

of the boosters available.

thorization bill.

fuel rocket motors.

NASA's plan does not require

The extension of Thiokol's con-

company had defrauded the gov-

erument in supplying it with solid-

If found guilty of fraud, the com-pany could be barred from acting

as a government supplier, though

simosi no one views that as likely.

Among the most controversial aspects of NASA's purchasing plan

is to retain Thiokol as the sole

After the accident, investigators

for both the presidential commis-

sion and Congress concluded that

if a second company had had a

disaster might have been averted.

pany, in hopes of obtaining a larger

share of the contract, might have

called attention to the sequence of

failures in the O-rings that should

have prevented superheated gases

from escaping between segments of

Last August, two months after

the presidential commission's re-

port, the General Accounting Of-

fice, a federal agency that is the investigative arm of Congress, also

But in its report to Congress last

month, the space agency concluded

that competition at least now,

would be impractical in the case of

the booster rockets. It would cost

about \$160 million to "qualify" an-

other manufacturer. And \$80 mil-

lion to \$200 million more would be

required to build the facilities need-

ed to make the rockets. NASA said.

three to four years to bring a con-

tractor on board," said Russell Bar-

dos. NASA's director of propul-

sion.

Mr. Bardos also argued that

competing manufacturers would

scramble to reduce costs, and "start

to obtain additional sources for the

boosters, after complaints from

companies such as Hercules, Aero-

jet Strategic Propulsion Co., Unit-

ed Technologies Corp. and Adan-tic Research Corp.

to finance the "qualification" of the second source, a multimillion-

dollar process that the agency paid

for when Thiokol developed the

shuttle boosters in the 1970s. NASA also reserved 50 percent of the production for Thiokol.

But in that plan. NASA refused

to cut corners.

In 1984, NASA developed a plan

"It would take, by our estimate,

argued strongly for competition.

Thiokol's rockets.

share of rocket sales to NASA, the

They argued that a second com-

congressional approval. Congress could block it, however, by putting an amendment into any NASA au-

Aircraft manufacturer McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s net profit fell 30 percent in the first quarter, to \$43 million, or \$1.06 a share, from \$1.51 a share a year earlier, the chairman, Sanford McDonnell, said Monday. He said that revenue was unchanged at around \$3 billion. The first

quarter results included a pretax charge of \$66 million, or 93 cents a share, to cover the cost of early retirement programs, Mr. McDonnell said. But he said the charge would bring benefits over the longer term.

First-quarter earnings also included a pretax gain of \$38 million from a earlier. Revenue rose to \$318.5 million from \$200.2 million. change in leasing agreements on MD-80 jetliners, Mr. McDonnell said.

Chase Manhattan Hurt by Nonaccruing Loans

Chase Manhattan Corp., the third-largest U.S. bank group, said Monday that net profit in the first quarter felt to \$104.1 million, or \$1.12 a share, from \$143.7 million, or \$1.63, a year earlier. Chase said income was reduced by \$36.6 million as a result of placing \$2.6 billion of loans to Brazil and Ecuador on nonaccrual status

MCI Communications Net Up 25%

MCI Communications Corp. said Monday that net profit in the first quarter rose 25 percent to \$25 million, or 9 cents, from \$20 million, or 8 cents, a year earlier. In the quarter, revenues rose 16,6 percent to \$955 million from \$819 million, the company said.

Goodrich Turned to Profit in Quarter

B.F. Goodrich Co. said Monday that it had a net operating profit in the first quarter of \$3.8 million, or 6 cents a share, in contrast to a loss of \$22.2 million, or 99 cents a share, a year earlier. Revenue fell to \$485.6 million from \$728.8 million.

Amdahl Corp. Profit Rises on Strong Demand

Amdahl Corp. said Monday that first quarter profit soured to \$25.2 million, or 51 cents a share, from \$2.43 million, or 5 cents a share, a year

croprocessor systems for engine management, a spokesman said. Costs in the war of the skies are

also hefty. The world's top three aircraft makers are spending billions of dollars in the race to develop a new generation of long-range surliners seating about 300 people. McDonnell Douglas Corp., Boeing Co. and Europe's Airbus

consortium face a long and costly fight for this potentially huge mar-

British Aerospace spent £430 million for research and development last year, compared with turnover of £3 billion.

The British and West German governments have been asked to \$40 million.

(Continued from first finance page) pump about \$1.5 billion into the Airbus project to build the A-340 aircraft. Both have expressed concern that the market might be too

small for two new long-range jets. McDonnell Douglas says it will have spent \$1.4 billion by the time its MD-11 jetliner rolls off the assembly lines in early 1990. This includes \$500 million for development and the rest for tooling, inventory and labor.

Boeing, the Scattle-based indus-try leader, is expected to introduce an offshoot of its 747 to compete in this market.

Investment gets heavier still in space projects. The initial development phase of the European Hermes shuttle project will cost about

#### Plan to Export More, Poll Says The Assessmed Press

Japanese Firms

TOKYO - More than half of the major Japanese exportrelated companies surveyed about effects of the yen's rise said they plan to maintain or increase their exports, the Economic Planning Agency said Monday.

An official said the agency questioned 673 export-related companies in Tokyo. Osaka and Nagoya in January, when the U.S. dollar was trading at an average 154.48 yen, sharply up from 242 in September 1985. The dollar closed at 143.15 yen in Tokyo on Monday

of the blame for the last downturn. The official said \$3 percen which lasted longer and cut deeper replied that they would main than previous low cycles, on unfair tain the present level of or excompetition from the Japanese. pand exports. 24 percent said They cited predatory pricing and they would cut exports and try artificial barriers to Japan's robust to increase domestic sales, and 19 percent said they would pro-The industry pushed for the duce more abroad.

increase in orders is more the re-trade pact and, more recently, for The United States and other flection of low inventories and a the sanctions as ways of restoring trading partners have been urerenewed demand from computer prices to profit-making levels. ing Japan to boost spending at In the meantime, the companies home to absorb more of the from companies such as Apple were scrambling to match the Japaproducts that previously were Computer Inc., International Businese in efficiency and to improve exported. ness Machines Corp. and Compaq the quality of their products. Most Computer Corp., which have introduced more powerful versions of and that they could now compete

# HOUSE: Tough Bill Seen

(Continued from first finance page) Gephardt proposal, if the Demoeratic majority supports it. he will back it without reservation in an eventual House-Senate conference. Senator John D. Rockefeller 4th, Democrat of West Virginia, said at the conference that the mood in the Senate was drifting toward legislation likely to include language simi-

lar to the Gephardt amendment. Mr. Foley said some Democrats were seeking not to pass a reasonable trade bill but to generate "a popular and effective central issue in the 1988 election.

He said the Reagan administration was placing undue faith in the prospect that the trade bill passed by the Ways and Means Commitice, without the Gephardt provision, would prevail.

Mr. Gephardt, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, is seeking the support of labor leaders, who argue for harsh trade measures against Japan.
Critics of the proposal say that
while the affected countries might

have to cut exports, the Gephardt plan would create no incentives for them to open their markets. The House is likely to vote on the trade bill next week, during a visit to Washington by Prime Minister

Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan.

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**Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 2005** 

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 21 April, 1987 to 21 October, 1987 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 73/15% per annum. The Interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 21 October, 1987 against Coupon No. 5 will be U.S.\$365.36.

By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London Agent Bank

(Continued from first finance page) than Congress may be willing to External fuel tank Top officials of NASA also rejected the contention that a \$1.8 billion contract extension is tanta-Boosters That never occurred to me, and I don't accept it at all," Dale D. Meyers, the agency's deputy administrator, said recently after testifying on Capitol Hill about NA-SA's budget requests. "It's simply our judgment that it's the best way At Thickel, Mr. Russell said NASA had "few alternatives" toextending the company's contract. "If you don't want to spend the money," he said, "then you have to decide you don't want to fly the. shuttle until 1991" or later, when manufacturers such as Hercules Inc. say they could have a version

"They were conditions that were tract could also hinge on a criminal inquiry by the Federal Bureau of designed to inhibit competition." Samuel Mabry, the director of fed-Investigation. According to court Samuel Mabry, the director of fed-documents released in Washington eral affairs for Herotides, said in a recent interview. The GAO agreed last Thursday, the FBI was approached early this year by Thiokol in its August review.

employees who asserted that the

side, the rockets should cost \$11. Morton Thiokol's st

do not take into account expenses Stock Exchange at \$42.25. Analysts such as purchasing parts, like the remain bullish about Thiokol, sayrockets' nozzles. "Remember, these ing that, if the company puts the are competitors who want a piece FBI investigation to rest, it should of the business," Mr. Bardos said. face few problems.

The NASA plan never came to agreed to take no profit on the \$409 said.

intended to establish a second source, the Challenger exploded in

the Florida sky. In the redesigned booster, heaters are being added to counter the effects of cold weather on delicate O-rings that seal in hot gases, and undisclosed contribution to a setquality control procedures are be-ing tightened. The average cost of nauts' survivors, are relatively each booster set will rise \$7 million, small,

to about \$25 million. Competitors say they have exam-counting for about 15 percent of med the design changes and view Thiokol's total revenues, remains the price increase with disbelief. profitable. Analysts estimate that "The fixes may be expensive to the company's aerospace group design, but they are not expensive earned at least \$25 million from to reproduce," said Charles T. Le shuttle-related revenues of about vinsky, the vice president of space \$300 million in the fiscal year that boosters for Aerojet. "At the outended last June 30.

saying that Thickol's competitors last Thursday on the New York

THIOKOL: Critics Say Booster Maker Could Profit From Shuttle Disaster pass. Seven days after the agency million in redesign work nee announced, on Jan. 21, 1986, that it get the shuttle flying again. million in redesign work needed to

But the company will profit from building the more expensive rockets that emerge from that redesign, NASA and Thiokol officials say. Critics say that the penalties the company has paid, including an

Today, the shuttle business, ac-

a high of \$50 in March, although it Mr. Bardos disputes that view, has declined since then. It close

In financial terms, the accident Mr. Scheuer recalled that, a year appears to have cost Thiokol relatively little. The company agreed in quoted as saying that the shuttle February to give up \$10 million in accident would cost the company profits under an agreement in no more than 10 cents a share. "I'm which it admitted no guilt and afraid he was right," Mr. Scheuer

1986 PROFITS UP 30%

The Board of Directors of ACCOR, meeting on April 10, 1987, closed the accounts for the 1986 fiscal year.

The Group's share of after-tax consolidated net income amounted to F.Fr. 235.6 million. Excluding exceptional items, net earnings for the year were F.Fr. 231.5 million against F.Fr. 178.2 million in 1985, an increase of 29.9%. Cash flow for the year amounted to F.Fr. 729.6 million, 33% higher than in 1985. Including the 2,042,067 shares issued during the year (convertible bond conversions, exercise of warrants, reinvestment of dividends in shares), after-tax earnings per share before exceptional items amounted to F.Fr. 21.35 against F.Fr. 19.04 the previous year, an increase of 12.1%.

Consolidated sales amounted to F.Fr. 12.935 million, 43% of which were generated abroad, thus experiencing growth of some 11% on a comparable year-to-year basis.

Parent Company sales excluding taxes amounted to F.Fr. 975 million and net income to F.Fr. 147.1 million, including F.Fr. 45 million in non-recurring capital gains. The Annual Shareholders' Meeting, to be held May 26, will be asked to declare a dividend of F.Fr. 6.50 per share (plus a tax credit), 12.1% higher than that paid out for 1985.

These results are in the upper range of what was forecast despite the number and the dimensions of the difficulties affecting the industry - a lower dollar, terrorism, disaffection of American tourists for Europe, economic difficulties in Africa and the Near East, the Cruzado plan in Brazil). This performance demonstrates the merits of AC-COR's policy of diversifying core business products and the geographical distribution of opera-tions, as well as its teams' capabilities of fast reaction in the lace of such events.

The Group continued to pursue growth with 58 hotel openings in 1936 and 62 under construction at January 1, 1987. At this date, hotels in operation and under construction counted over 70,000 rooms for 600 hotels. In the commercial restaurants and institutional food services sectors, 200 units were opened, bringing the total number of Group restaurants to nearly 2,000. Meal and other service vouchers issued and used daily rose 17% to turther strengthen ACCOR's position as the world leader in this field. Results for the first months of 1987 are in line

with forecasts and the Group's growth objectives.

## A STRONGER CAPITAL BASE

At the same meeting, the Board of Directors of ACCOR voted to convene an Extraordinary Gen-

eral Meeting of the shareholders to approve a capital increase through issue of 2.516,000 shares at F.Fr. 532 per share, representing F.Fr. 1,338.5 million in new equity.

#### SUEZ TO TAKE A STAKE IN ACCOR

Purchase of these new shares would be reserved to Compagnie Financière de Suez, with which ACCOR has a long-standing relationship, to Société Générale, Paribas, BNP and UAP, all currently shareholders and Board members and to Credit Lyonnais. The Board's decision was unanimous because the offering, priced near the current market price, would both substantially strengthen equity and bring to ACCOR the support of France's prestigious financial institutions. This support would contribute to the Group's international growth and provide dynamic backing for its strategy.

After completion of this transaction, ACCOR's principle shareholders would be:

10.5% Compagnie Financière de Suez -Caisse Centrale des Mutuelles Agricoles 6.3% -Société Générale

and Paribas, UAP, BNP, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, Banque Louis-Dreyfus, Crédit Lyonnais, Credit du Nord, BUE and Messrs. DU-BRULE and PELISSON, the co-chairmen.

Compagnie Financière de Suez would be represented on the Board of Directors and ACCOR's Associate Board respectively by the Governor, Mr. Renaud de la GENIERE, and by Mr. Gérard WORMS.

If approved, this capital increase will be completed by the issue of stock purchase warrants to the benefit of all shareholders for subscription to a new share offering to be subscribed before end 1989 or end 1990. The detailed terms and conditions for this issue will be decided after the Extraordinary General Meeting, to be held in principle on May 26, pronounces on the resolutions submitted to it. These terms and conditions will be set out in a prospectus submitted to the approval of the C.O.B. the French securities regulatory commission. The rights attaching to the 1983 French franc-denominated and 1984 U.S dollardenominated convertible bonds as well as those of C warrant holders (issued 1985, maturing end 1987) will of course be preserved.

# **BFCE**

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MARCH 1987

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27% NSD s 3.
13% 7% NSD s 3.
26% 26% NCMB s 4.
27% 25% NMCO 3.
25% 25% NMCO 3.
25% 37% NMCO 3.
25%

**ECUPAR** 

SOCIÉTÉ D'INVESTISSEMENT À CAPITAL VARIABLE **AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES** 

CONVOCATION

Nous vous priom de bien vouloir assister à l'assemblée générale ordinaire de Ecupar, Société d'Investimement à capital variable, qui sera tonue au siège social, 10a. Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg. Le Mardi 5 mai 1987, 4 16 heures

et qui surs l'ordre du jour suivant :

1. Recevoir et sdopter le rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1986;
2. Recevoir et sdopter les rapports du commissaire et de l'expert indépendant pour l'exercice clos au 31 décembre 1986; Recevoir et approuver les comptes annuels arrêtés au 31 dé-

4. Affectation du béséfice de la société:
5. Donner quitus aux administrateurs, au commissure et à l'expert

lant pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'au 31

l'expert indépendant pour un terme d'un an devant expirer à la prochaine assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires;

Les actionnaires nominatifs inscrits au registre des actionnaires à la date de l'assemblée seront autorisés à voter ou à donner procuration en vue du vote. Les procurations doivent purvenir au siège social au moins 24

heures avant la réunion. La présente convocation et une formule de procuration out été envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 20 avril 1987. Des formules de procuration sont disponibles sur demande au siège rocial de la sociéié.

Pour avoir le droit d'assister ou de se faire représenter à cette assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur doivent avoir déposé pour le 28 avril 1987, leurs titres, soit au siège social de la société, soit au siège des établissements suivants :

- En Belgique :

Banque Paribas Belgique S.A., World Trade Center, Boulevard Émile Jacquain, 162, 1210 Bruzelle

Crédit Communal de Belgique S.A., Boulevard Pacheco, 44, 1000 Brands

COB Banque d'Epargue S.C., Rue de Trèves, 25, Bruxelles.

Banque Paribas (Luxembourg) S.A., 10a Boulevard Royal, Banque Continentale du Luxembourg

Boulevard Emmanuel Servais. 2,

Pour le Conseil d'Administration. J. PIERSON President.

#### LUXFUND Societé Anonyme

urg. 2, Boulevard Royal. boarg B - 7237

les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ORDINAIRE tiendra le 8 mai 1987 à 15 beures au mêge social.

ORDRE DU JOUR 1. Rapports du Comeil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux

Approbation du bilan et compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1986: affectation des résultats:

Décharge aux Administrateurs et au Com

ominations statutaires;

Le Conseil d'Administration

Far East Growth Fund 10A, boulevard Royal LUXEMBOURG

Notice is hereby given that the first annual general meeting of Far East

Growth Fund will be held at the registered office in LUXEMBOURG. 10A. BOULEVARD ROYAL ON: Tuesday 28th April, 1987 at 11 a.m.

NUTICE OF MEETING

For the purpose of considering the following agenda:

To receive and adopt the management report of the directors for the year to 31st December, 1986.

2. To receive and adopt the report of the statutory auditor for the year

to 31st December, 1986. 3. To receive and adopt the annual accounts as at 31st December,

To grant discharge to the directors and the statutory auditor in respect of the execution of their mandates to 31st December, 1986.

To receive and act on the statutory nomination for election of directors and the statutory for a new term of one year.

To appropriate the carmings.
 To transact any other business.

The resolutions will be carried by a majority of those present or

lders on record at the date of the meeting are cutitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the registered office of the company not later than twenty-four hours before the meeting.

By order of the board of directors, J. PIERSON - SECRETARY

Supreme Court Upholds

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Bills are pending in Congress to cortail the spread of nonbank banks. Some members of Congress hope to wipe them out. TAIPEI - Export orders for goods made in

Ruling on Nonbanks

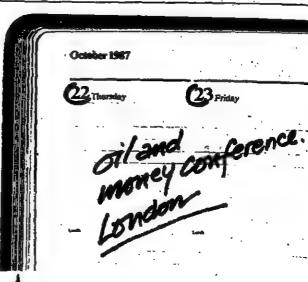
**Taiwan Export Orders** Hit Record \$4.1 Billion

violates an amendment to the 1956 law general-ly prohibiting a bank holding company based in one state from acquiring a bank in another

Taiwan rose 14.5 percent to a record \$4.1 billion in March from \$3.38 billion in February, the Economic Affairs Ministry said Monday.

The previous monthly record of \$3.89 billion was set last October, a ministry official said. The March 1986 figure was \$3.24 billion. Taiwan's main exports are electrical and electronic

products, footwear and garments. The official attributed the increase in orders The official attributed the increase in orders to a rush of shipments by Taiwan businessmen, who wanted to avoid exchange rate losses because of the appreciation of the Taiwan dollar. The local dollar has usen against the U.S. unit, by more than 16 percent since September 1985. It closed at 33.60 to the U.S. dollar on Monday.

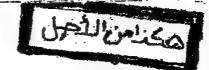


Note these days in your calendar now! The eighth International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties" will take place on October 22 and 23 in London.

take place on October 22 and 23 m London.

The conference which has become a major annual event in international energy circles, will feature an outstanding group of worldwide energy and financial experts and government leaders from Europe, the Middle East and the United States. The conference is designed to provide senior executives from the financial and energy sectors with an annual comprehensive update on the world oil market.

For full details please clip your business card to this announcement message and return it to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63, Long Acre, London WCZE 2JH. Or Telephone: (441) 836 4802, Telex: 262009.



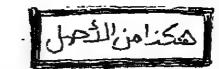
:46 Commodities

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Our Readers

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1987 OFFEE C (NYCSCE) Mirade Prev. Day Open int. as SDYSEAMS (CST) 5,000 be minimum der 5,000 be minimum der 5,000 be minimum der 5,000 be minimum der 5,000 be der , kare made and Prev. Doy Open Int. 8565
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\*\*Apr 445.00 445.0 Currency Options Financial Commodity Indexes Maody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p - preliminary; f - final Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974. **Market Guide** Cost over int. U.K. Said to Field Asian Commodities Spot A Synthetic Virus Commodities In War on AIDS Apr N.T. N.T. N.T. Volume: 6 lots of 100 oz. RUALA LUMPUR RUBBIR Majarsian cients per 2/10 Close Ast 200,00 220,00 220,00 240,00 224,00 224,00 224,00 225,00 200,00 LONDON - British scientists have produced a synthetic virus that they believe may help accelerate the search for a cure for AIDS. The Sunday Times reported. FOREIGN & COLONIAL
RESERVE ASSET FUND
FROM AT TALEM
A, U.S. DOLLAR TASH" \$10.39
B, MULTICIPENCY TASH" \$14.00 The newspaper said an Oxford University team of biochemists had B : MUTICURENCY COSH STAZE
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M- LIS ROLETES STARE
STAR engineered a virus-like set of pro-**DM Futures** teins that resembles the AIDS virus but is not infectious. AIDS, or ac-quired immunity deficiency syn-drome, is a virus that attacks the Options human immunity system against \$13,10 cancers and infections.

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The state of the s

164 Countries Around

the World.

The Times said the acientists believe the synthetic virus can trick the body into mounting a strong defense against AIDS by causing it to produce antibodies without damaging its immune system in the way the real virus does

M: U.S. BOUTES N: JAPANESE EQUITIES \$1.57 £10.51 \$11.05 Z : GOLD POSSEGN & COLONAL

# UNIVERS BONDS

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l'Assemblée Générale Annuelle

se tiendra le 30 avril 1987 à 11.00 heures an siège social, oulevard Royal, pour délibérer sur l'ordre du jour mivant

1. Rapporte du Conseil d'Administration et du Commisse Approbation de bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1986: affoctation des résultats:
 Décharge à donner au Conseil d'Administration et au Commissaire:

4. Ratification de la cooperation d'un administrateur; 5. Nominations summaires.

Tout automaire déstrant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée générale. Annuelle devra en aviser la Société et déposer ses settous su raoim ciuq jouri franci avant l'assemblée suz guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Le Conceil d'Admin

# WEEK: European Unions Fight GM's Plan to Take Back 'Sacred Saturday'

plants now employ 11,500 people. Though the union has not officially responded. GM's proposal has not been greeted warmly.

"They are attacking some basic union principles." said Robert Voorhamme, a staffer with the Bel-gian Metalworkers Federation in Brussels. "The workers' social life day. They are members of clubs and sports teams, and this is the day for them to spend with their

European unions have accepted eekend work in certain industries that for technical or societal rea-sons require continuous opera-tions, such as steelmaking, chemhospitals

"But there's no technical reason for Saturday work in the auto in-dustry," said Bert Tieron, secretary-general of the European Metalworkers Federation in Brussels. "It's purely an economic reason. and unions throughout Europe are completely opposed."

In Geneva, the International

Metalworkers Federation, alarmed about GM's plan, in January called together unions representing work-ers at GM plants throughout Eu-rope. A liery statement issued after the meeting claimed that GM's proposal, if applied company-wide, would increase automaking capaci-ty and jeopardize "up to one-third of the current 100,000 GM jobs in Europe."
"They will pick us off one by

one," Richard Heller, head of a GM local of the German metalworkers union, IG Metall, said at the time. They are starting with the Belgians, but afterwards it could be Great Britain or Germa-

Hans Wilhelm Gaeb, vice president of public affairs for GM-Eu-rope, dismissed such a theory. He said GM units throughout Europe were asked last autumn to seek productivity improvements "in the in-terests of safeguarding the future of the company and its employees."

Mr. Gaeb also denied that GM

#### Texas Air to Take Stake In Bar Harbor Airlines

HOUSTON - Texas Air Corp. has agreed to acquire 50 percent of Bar Harbor Airlines and arrange for the sale of Provincetown-Boston Airline to Bar Harbor, it said.

Texas Air, the largest U.S. airline holding company, will provide ad-ditional capital to the Bangor, Maine, based Bar Harbor Airlines in the form of convertible debt, according to a statement Friday by the company. If converted, the debt would increase Texas Air's owner ship of the privately held Bar Har-bor to 84 percent, officials said.

tomers looking for the best offer may decide to buy an imported car at a price that is lower than that of a car built in a high-cost produc-tion plant."

GM's European operations have tost money in six of the past seven years, including deficits totaling \$715 million in 1985 and 1986 combined. Negotiations on the issue in Antwerp are not expected to begin until after a settlement is reached on a new contract for autoworkers

in West Germany. There, IG Metall has squared off against the auto industry over its demand for a shorter workweek, but Saturday work is also at issue.

The 25 million-member union has demanded a 35-hour workweek, from the current 38.5 hours. seeks a 5 percent boost in weekly In 1984, IG Metall also demand-

ed a 35-hour week, from 40 hours. It compromised at 38.5 only after a devastating seven-week strike that ultimately shut down the West German auto industry. Employers, dismissing the union's demands as "totally unreal-

istic," responded in mid-March with a proposal to slice a half-hour an average of 2.6 percent a year through 1991. Management's coun-teroffer came with the stipulation that Saturday be included in the work shift system.

"If we increase the labor costs by increasing wages or reducing the workweek, we can only compensate by reducing our capital costs," said Walter Schlotfeldt, personnel di-

## Soviet to Attend ADB Meeting

Agence France-Presse TOKYO - The Soviet Union will take part as an observer in the Asian Develop-ment Bank's annual meeting that opens in Osaka next week Japanese Finance Ministry

They said the bank had invit ed the Soviet Union, a member of the UN Economic and Socia Commission for Asia and Pacific, to send observers.

tance was a stepping stone to applying for membership of the Manila-based 47-member regional bank. The Asian Development Bank is owned by the regional members and 18 industrialized nations, including Japan, the United States and nearly all European Communi-

was threatening the unions with plant closings. "If there is a threat subsidiary and head of the manage-to the unions," he said, "it comes from the market face, where customers the plant face, where customers head in the plant face, where customers are proposed in the said subsidiary and head of the management negotiating team in the Hestinger face, where customers are region, where 316,000 workers are similarly subsidiary and head of the management negotiating team in the Hestinger face, where customers are region, where 316,000 workers are region.

tract.

1G Metall is not bending. Hans Schirmer, assistant vice president of the union, said that Saturday work — even Sunday work — was already permissible, when neces-

sary, on a locally negotiated basis.
"We already have enough flexi-Schimer. "The problem is how to make flexibility work in the interest of the worker. Management only

small-scale wildcat strikes in the past month to demonstrate its will-ingness to light. Arbitration was

expected to begin after Easter in Baden-Württemberg. If it fails to result in a settlement, a national strike could be called for mid-May. Whether or not Saturday work is ultimately negotiated in this con-tract. Mr. Schlotfeldt said weekend work was inevitable in the future. particularly for capital-intensive

industries. "It's the modern trend," he said.

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# An Invitation to Oxford.

The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica present a special conference on The International Business Outlook University College, Oxford, September 16-19, 1987.



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# Dollar Edges Lower in Light Trading

NEW YORK — With European inflation and support for the dollar priority over keeping the economy

\*\*NEW YORK — With European inflation and support for the dollar priority over keeping the economy

\*\*The Treasury bond market sold weekend, the dollar took its cue on growing. Manday from a sharp rise in pre-cities metals and plunging bond prices finishing lower in light holi-

day trading. In New York, the dollar closed at 1,8095 Deutsche marks, down from 1,8100 on Thursday; at 142.15 yen, down from 143.00; and at 6.0215

against \$1.6315 on Thursday. All major bullion markets were closed on Friday. European bullion and currency markets remained closed Monday, and only U.S. and Japanese currency markets were

New York dealers said the dollar ook a negative tone on Monday

Fremon

at 85

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"Either the gold markets are beralding a boom in economic activity. or a weak economy portends a French francs, unchanged.

It was also lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6345, said.

In New York, cash gold jumped to \$452.25 an ounce on Monday from Thursday's \$443.50. Republic National Bank of New York restance sparked by the Volcker article. 100k a cue from the gold and Exchange settled the spot contract at \$453.60. up from \$444.10 Thurs-

day. Silver source to \$7.76 an ounce from \$7.28 on the cash market. The lar support, leaving the dollar at fing that the Federal Reserve Board comex settled it at \$7.762, up from 143.15 yen, up slightly from Frichamman. Paul A. Volcker, was vir. \$7.282. Platinum rose almost \$22 to day's 143.10.

The Treasury bond market sold "Some people think the economy is too weak to support an inflationary spiral," William V. Sullivan Jr... sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president at Dean Witsenson was presented by the sentor vice president was presented by the senton was presented b Par. or 100, is face value; each point represents \$10 on a \$1.000 bond.

Mr. Sullivan said that "bonds came down as metals ran up the

A New York foreign exchange ported. The New York Commodity cle. took a cue from the gold and Exchange settled the soot contract bond markets and bid the dollar down.

Overnight in Tokyo, the Bank of Japan intervened with modest dol-

## derlying economic fundamen-tals. Ultimately they'll get back to the fundamentals.

Support Dollar

WASHINGTON - James A. Baker 3d. the U.S. Treasury secretary, said Monday that in-ternational action and "eco-nomic fundamentals" would

prevent the dollar from sliding

ven if speculators tried to drive

Mr. Baker, appearing on

televised morning news pro-gram, also said he hoped that a

recent rise in interest rates was

only a "temporary blip" and that they would go back down. Asked if the dollar could be

prevented from sliding, he said:

The currency markets or the

foreign exchange markets gen-

erally speaking react to the un-

(Continued from first finance page) oriented issues, which stand to gain from expected increases in domestic demand and consumer spending

undervalued that it can't continue forever." Mr. Abbink said. "They have underperformed the market for the past four years. There comes a time when people will begin to realize that Bayer, Hoechst and BASF are very good companies, and a real target for bargain

#### Baker Asserts By Nathaniel C. Nash 'Fundamentals'

Yes York Times Service WASHINGTON - Five of the largest U.S. investment banking firms have joined forces to try to persuade the government to bar the Federal National Mortgage Associ-ation from the newest and one of the most lucrative mortgage under-

writing markets. The banking firms have asked the Department of Housing and Urhan Development to reject a pe-tition by the association to issue Remies, or real estate mortgage investment conduits.

The five argue that Fannie Mae. as the association is known, has a price advantage and would crowd out the private sector.

Remics are securities backed by

Mortgage specialists predict that within five years they could be the dominant financial instrument in the secondary mortgage market, in which existing mortgage loans and

arving maturities and yields.

mortgage-backed securities are The market totaled more than

\$200 billion last year.
The five banking firms are Mer-rill Lynch & Co.: Goldman. Sachs & Co.: Salomon Brothers Inc.: First Boston Corp., and Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. The housing department's secre-

tary. Samuel R. Pierce Jr., has promised to rule on Fannie Mae's

But the thrift industry's other mortgage instrument now in exis-Association of Savings Institutions and a number of smaller and mediand um-size thrift institutions support

Thomas G. Varianian, a Washington attorney retained by the investment bankers to lead their lobbying, said: "We see no reason why Fannie should enter this new market before the private sector has had a chance to show whether it can effectively perform the ser-

David O. Maxwell, chairman of Petition by Tuesday.

The United States League of Savings Institutions, the thrift in
David O. Maxwell chairman of provide 312 provide 3

Firms Seek to Bar Fannie Mae From New Market pools of mortgages and sold with dustry's largest trade association, able to underwrite Remics, but I and a number of large California can say it will make our job much. savings and loan associations also much much more difficult because oppose the Fannie Mae petition. it is the most flexible and efficient

#### Merrill Lynch Unit Gets Financing for Takeover

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Merrill Lynch Capital Partners Inc. has arranged \$3.4 billion of financing in its \$4.2 billion bid for Borg-Warner Corp. Bankers Trust Co., Morgan

Guaranty Trust Co. and First Na-tional Bank of Chicago agreed to provide \$1.5 billion and syndicate

# China Charges U.S. Delays Technology Sales

United States on Monday of delaying approvals for high technology sales to Beijing and said Washington was missing out on export op-

An editorial in the official Beijing Review magazine said the United States had approved only 60 percent of the technology experts Thina applied for last year and had ept unwarranted restrictions on

transfer of technology.

States moved China into a less renology items in 1983.

secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, who delayed approval until the prod-will co-chair the fifth session of a ucts that China finally received had joint commission on commerce and become relatively backward. trade to review trade relations between the two countries.

Mr. Baldrige said in December 1985 that the United States would speed up approval of technology exports to China, with 27 product It said the restrictions should categories included on the quickhave been lifted after the United approval list, up from seven.

The Beijing Review editorial said BEUING — China accused the stricted category for sensitive tech- the United States sometimes apology items in 1983.

The editorial appeared on the found that other countries were eve of a visit by the U.S. commerce selling the same items to China, or

> Such practices, the editorial said, rendered almost meaningless the United States's relaxation of control over technology exports.

The U.S. Embassy in Beijing declined immediate comment on the editorial.

# STOCKS:

German Bargains

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# French Work to Raise Americans' Stake in Privatizations

NEW YORK - French finance officials are wooing American investors for next month's privatization of Compagnie Gener-

ale d'Electricité. Not that the French need more investors. Two previous privatization offerings were oversubscribed. But officials, citing Securities and Exchange Commission rules, said Ameri-

can participation was less than expected. We were a little disappointed with the initial American investment," a French Finance Ministry adviser, Jean-Marie Messier, said at a news conference in New York.

France has hired the investment firm Morgan Stanley & Co. to smooth the way for the sale of CGE, which is estimated to be worth \$1.4 billion after its purchase of iTT's European subsidiaries last year.

13 Month High Law Stock

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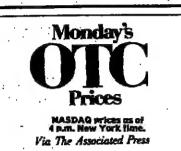
The French government hopes to dena-tionalize 65 companies, worth \$50 billion. "These issues are hot." said Andrew Clearfield, assistant vice president with College Retirement Equities Fund, which invested in

two earlier offerings: Compagnie Financière de Paribas and Compagnie Saint-Gobain. Saint-Gobain stock has jumped 45 percent from its initial purchase price and Paribas shares have climbed 28 percent.

In each, 18 percent of the stock was reserved for foreigners. Americans, however, lagging behind Europeans and Japanese, bought less than I percent of Saint-Gobain and Paribas, Mr. Messier blamed SEC rules. An SEC spokeswoman said the standard review period for registration of new issues was 30 days, but a financial strategist at the brokerage Merrill Lynch said filing prepara-

tions could take six months. The Paribas and Saint-Gobain sales were carried out in less than four months from start to finish. The sale of French companies such as Thomson and Rhone-Poulenc will be more accessible to Americans, as these companies have undergone registration for earlier ventures. The French have not given up on American institutional investors in the meantime, however.

"The whole area of American investment in foreign equities is very unclear." Mr. Clearfield said. He said he obtained a letter



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Japan Says Ship Orders Fall 33%

And Are Below Critical Level

Igence France

TOKYO — Japanese shipbuilders received export orders of 1.94 million gross tons in the year ended March 31, down 33 percent from fiscal 1985-86 and the lowest level since 1960, the Japan Ship Exporters Association said Monday.

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It is The association said that the total backlog of ship export orders totaled 3.93 million tons, below what Japanese shipbuilders described as the "critical" level of 4 million tons.

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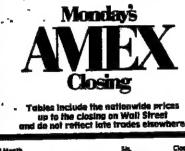
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from the SEC authorizing the purchase by sophisticated investors, such as his fund, of foreign securities for investment purposes. Mr. Messier said he expected the letter to dissolve American reluctance to participate in future offerings. 1.720 3.9 40 19 

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**Mondays** 



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# San Miguel Corp. Says Net Rose 200% to \$54 Million in Year

MANILA — San Miguel Corp., the food and beverage conglomerate that is the largest Philip-pine company, posted net income of 1.11 billion pesos (\$54 million) last year, a 204 percent gain from 1985, according to a financial statement

released Monday.

Net earnings totaled 364.5 million pesos in 1985. Net sales rose 11 percent in 1986, to 12.22 billion pesos from 10.99 billion, while earnings per share tripled, to 9.14 pesos from 3 pesos.

The government of President Corazon C.

Aquino sequestered 51 percent of San Miguel's shares after Mrs. Aquino came to power last year, arguing that the stock had been bought with wrongfully obtained wealth.

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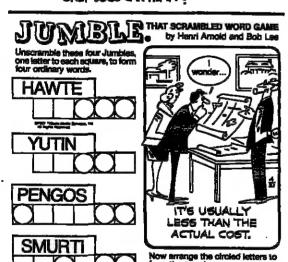
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#### C New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.



"Wanna listen to my new whistle that only toos can hear ?"



Jumbles: FUSSY GOURD ADJOIN DISARM Answer: What a spoiled brat does-

## WEATHER

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**PEANUTS** 







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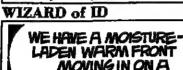
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# **BOOKS**

#### RUNAWAY

By Lucy Irvine. 258 pages. \$18.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

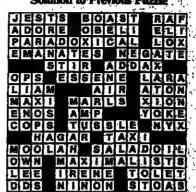
Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

BEFORE Lucy Irvine was a castaway she was a runaway. In 1984, in a book called "Castaway," Irvine told how three years earlier she had answered an advertisement by a man seeking a "wife" to live with him for a year on a desert island; the story of the year made for an exceptionally candid and interesting book, and raised questions in many readers' minds about how this smart, attractive young Englishwoman had come to embark on such an unlikely adventure. Now, in "Ruhaway," Irvine at-tempts with considerable success to provide an answer.

Although "Runaway" is a thoughtful and provocative book, it is quite a different story from "Castaway." That book offered both the mystery and allies of the universal desertisland fantasy, and the dramatic tension involving Irvine's feelings, sexual and otherwise, toward her "husband." By contrast "Run-away" has no such tidy setting or plot, it is an account of how a bright woman entered the world with boldness and excitement at a very early age, was shocked into near-paralysis by a terrible event and gradually discovered what she wanted most from life.

Irvine was 12 when she first ran away from the house near London where she lived with

Solution to Previous Puzzle



her parents, her older sister and her younger brother. Her mother and father were drifting brother. Her mother and rather were drifting apart, but unhappiness over their collapsing marriage seems not to have been the main reason for her wanderbust; she just wanted get going, to be on her own, to see the world.

"I was 16 when, true to my plan, I took to the good in the spring of 1977. I intended to extend

road in the spring of 1972. I intended to start by crossing the Channel and then go in whatever direction offered itself with the first ride. The direction she followed took her to Greece. Hitchhiking alone, she was packed up and raped by an older man; she managed to escape him only by hurling herself from his car as he slowed for a curve. Her response was denial: "I could not live with the memory of the rape, so, consciously or otherwise, I decided to live without it. It had not happened. It did not exist." But that was easier said then done. Back in England, trying to be "normal," Irvine could not cope and soon was in and out of mental hospitals:

"I was good at diverting myself, and others, from the deeper causes of my maladjustment is The curtains I had drawn across my mind acted both as a protection against the violence of my own feelings and a barrier preventing other people coming anywhere near the center of the problem. It never occurred to me todescribe the white car episode to the doctor. Instead I threw out a trail of red herrings, behaving sometimes in a wild, extroverted manner and then withdrawing for days into a depressed shell. Being in the bin gave rite a license for hunacy and I used it to the full."

license for iunacy and I used it to the rul.

But Irvine is an unusually strong person; before long she realized that "it was time toget up, get out and say yes to life once more." As she says, though, "Experiencing a moment of profound personal realization is one thing. Acting on it is another." Ahead of her lay, a long period of aimless drifting, of retreat into an isolated cottage where the world could be beld at bay, and of a disastrous affair with the same and the charismatic man who wanted only her body. She persevered though, to the conclusion that She persevered; though, to the conclusion that set her free: "The light was after all not with the outside world. What I did was up to see."

the outside world. What I did was up to sae.

When the tropical island called, she was ready.

It is a painful if ultimately rewarding story and livine spares no one, least of all berself.

What makes the tale of interest is Irvine's candor, her refusal to evade or gloss over life's hard truths. It also helps that she writes well and has a lively sense of humor.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Wash

# **CHESS**

By Robert Byrne

the special prizes go to the Blumenfeld Gambit. However, right players - it does not al- White would stand well after 6 ways go that way.
In the past there has been a

In the past there has been a On 6 QN-Q2, Gurevich tendency to award the special should have played 6. P-Q3 prizes — for brilliancy, best 7 P-K4 QN-Q2 and, only after endgame, and so forth — only having thus stonewalled his K4

However, in this year's Unit-Q3 gave Seirawan the chance ed States championship, con- for a promising gambit with 8 tested in Estes Park, Colorado, PxP, BPxP, 9 P-B5! the Craig Crenshaw \$100 prize for the most interesting combination went to the Seattle grandmaster, Yesser Seirawan, 10. ON Q2 because 11 B-B6; struck with his crushing 19 N-12 D F6 N-R4-13 N-B4 K41 After 19. BrB; 20 NRN

for his 10th-round game with Dmitry Gurevich, a grandmaster from Brooklyn. And Seirawan won the tournament. The current trend toward declining the Benko Gambit by 4 N-KB3 stems from the game between Walter Browne and Patrick Wolff in the 1985 United States championship which saw White gain a dangerous initiative after 4. PxP; 5 N-B3, P-KN3; 6 P-K4, P-Q3; 7 P-K51, PxP; 8 NxP.

It is curious for Black to close the queenside by 4. P-N5, That the black king was not 1 PsB, Rath, 20 NxN, PxP, BxB; 20 NxN, PxP, BxB; 20 NxN, PxP, Strawan put his hapless position. After 10. B-Q2; 11 opponent out of his pain with B-B4!, the black queen bishop 21 NxPch!

was awkwardly placed on a After 21. RxN; 22 Q-aguare that Black wanted to B3ch, B-B2; 23 RxBch, it have available for a knight. would have been pointless to On 13 PxP, Gurevich should continue on with 23. K-N1; have tried 13. B-Q3 to block 24 R-Q7ch, K-R1; 25 RxQch, the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white QP and icep the cen. K-N2; 26 Q-Busste Gurevich and the white Q

the queenside by 4. P-N5. That the black king was not but this thrust does gain space safely tucked away after and takes away the best square. 15. . K-N2 was revealed at QB3, from the white queen once by Seirawan's smashing

queenside with 5 P-QR3 should have been met by 5. ... P-K3
T IS A GOOD thing to see producing something akin to a B-N5.

to those who finished out of the square, prepared the finished top money. It was as though of his king bishop with 8. Psuch prizes were meant to be a KN3. Instead, his move-order, with 6. P-KN371; 7-P-KA, P-

knight.

Knight sacrusce with 19 Vocah,
Gurevich afterward thought After 16. . KrN; 17 P-Q6ch,
that the attempt to pry open the K-B1; 18 R-K7, Seirawan







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# **SPORTS**

# Seko Wins Marathón In Boston

BOSTON - Toshibiko Seko of pen left a pack of other world-as runners behind Monday on sarrbreak Hill and won his second Boston Marathon, Sako had an unofficial time of 2

pairs, 17 minutes, 49 seconds. It minutes, 49 seconds of 2:07:51, set by Rob de Castella of Australia last year. Seko won in-1981 with a time of 2:09:26.

Seko, who also has won the To-kyo. Chicago and London mara-thous, was followed by Steve Iones of Wales and two-time champion Geoff Smith of England. De Castella, who fell at the start after bumping into race marshals slow to clear the road, finished sixth. Favored Rosa Mota of Portugal,

the 1984 Olympic bronze medalist, led from the start and finished first in the women's race in an unofficial time of 2:25:21.

Belgians Agnes Pardaens and Ria Van Landeghem finished second and third, respectively. The 1985 champion, Lisa Larsen-Weidenbach, and 1980 winner Jacqueline Gareau of Canada were far back The men's and women's winners each collect \$40,000 and a car val-

ued at \$31,000. Andre Viger of Quebec, holder of the world and course record of 1:43:25 for wheelchair participants, won his third Boston marathon in four years, timed in 1:55:42. Viger led most of the race, which began with a six-wheelchair pileup at the start that sent two competitors to a hospital for treatment of minor injuries.

More than 6,200 people were offi-cially entered in the 26.2-mile (42.4kilometer) race, run under cloudy skies with occasional rain and driz-zle. Those are considered good conditions for long-distance road races, but the humidity remained high and the runners were facing a wind for the first dozen miles.

Seko had been left behind on Heartbreak Hill in 1979 when Bill Rodgers put on a burst of speed and won one of his four marathons in Boston. But Seko used the hill, about six miles from the finish, as his rallying point this year, as he did in 1981.

When the field set out from the town green in Hopkinton, among the 15 or so in the lead pack of the men's race were Juma Reingan of Tanzania, Olympic silver medelist John Treacy of Ireland and Rod-gers. All dropped back at the hill.



#### Mighty Hit, Bigger Miss

Dale Sveum, left, drove his two-run homer into the leftfield seats in the ninth inning to give the Brewers a 6-4 victory over the Texas Rangers in Milwaukee. Shawon Dunston, right, of the Cubs did not connect with his swing in the sev-enth inning in Chicago be-cause Andy McGaffigan of the Montreal Expos, who had thrown two close pitches, ducked. Dunston went tumbling on past and, after order was restored, Chicago also lost its game, 3-1.



# Carnoustie Links Threatened by Sea

The Associated Presi

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland — The famous Scot-tish links at Carnoustie, where Tom Watson of the United States won the first of his five British Open titles, are in danger of sliding into the North Sea.

Although officials say the championship course is safe through 1992, when they hope to stage the Open, the adjoining course is being eroded by the

sea and has lost its 17th tee.

Tom Shiel, honorary secretary of the Camoustie courses, said the sea has been nibbling away at the cliffside links for years without causing danger, "but we have got to the situation now where we must try and stop it. When the erosion affected the 17th tee on the Buddon course, we had to move it."

Shiel estimated that the erosion had spread to within 130 yards of the championship course and that "if we get a bad flood situation, and the erosion has not been checked, it could spread. "If it can reach two fairways of the Buddon course, it could reach the second fairway of the

championship course. Then it could spread to the third fakway and then right to the first green.
"We don't want to panic anyone and there is no immediate danger to the championship course, but we have got to stop it before it gets worse."

Michael Bonallack, secretary of the Royal and Ancient, the rule-making body and organizer of the British Open, said he had not received a request for problems would not influence the decision, to be made later this year, on who gets the 1992 Open. "If there was a big problem, they would surely have come to us with a request for money to shore

the thing up," Bonallack said. John Gray, a municipal councilor and club member, said he was concerned that flooding could reach the town of Carnoustie, which is separated from the sea by a railroad and the two courses. He said a previous attempt to hold back the sea had failed.

'Around seven years ago there was an attempt to halt the erosion by putting baskets filled with rocks along the cliff," he said, adding that "they just got washed into the North Sea. The baskets were pieces of galvanized wire mesh filled with rocks. The salt water got to the wire and the rocks were worn down to pebbies, rendering them useless."

Gray said players and spectators have not been endangered, but a women who stood close to the edge watching the tide had to quickly move when the ground started giving way beneath her.

Beach erosion is not confined to Carnoustie. The

famous links at St. Andrews, widely regarded as the home of golf, is feeling it, too.

Bonallack said that, seven years ago, the 11th hole on the St. Andrews championship course was badly affected by erosion. Officials got around the problem by building a wall of rocks within a wire cage.

# **SPORTS BRIEFS**

# Davis Cup Match Banned in Paraguay

MONTE CARLO (Reuters) — Paraguay has to play its next Davis
Cup tennis match, against Spain, in a neutral country and has been barned from playing at the for the rest of the 1987 tournament because
of incidents at less match. 2 2 are at the country and less than the ninth with a walk from Mitch Williams. Greg Brock singled
Braggs to second and, after Cecil
Cooper flied to center, the Rangers of incidents at last month's 3-2 victory over the United States.

The International Tennis Federation said Monday that the crowd in Asunción had been out of control, the Danish referee "was intimidated by the president of the Paraguayan Tennis Association and other specia-tors" and that the association "has demonstrated" that it was unable to "maintain the ideals of the competition."

# Jones Loses Heritage Title to Love

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) - Davis Love III, sitting in the scorer's tent, won the Heritage Classic golf tourname Sunday when Steve Jones, needing only a par for victory, drove out of bounds and took a double-bogey 6 on the 72d hole.

Love. 23, had completed a four-under-par 67 moments before Jones, who had a one-stroke lead, sent his tee shot sailing into the gallery.

#### For the Record

Hannu Mikkola of Finland won the Safari Raily on Monday, giving West German automaker Audi its first victory in the 2,500-mile (4,010 kilometer) race through Kenya. Walter Roehrl of West Germany, in an Audi, finished second.

Mike McCallean of the United States retained his World Boxing Association junior-middleweight title Sunday with a 10th-round technical knockout in Phoenix, Arizona, over Milton McCrory of the United

# 2 Home Runs in 9th Give Brewers 12th Straight Triumph

Compiled by Our Stalf From Duputches
MILWAUKEE - Rob Deer and Dale Sweum hit home runs in the ninth inning Sunday as the Milwaukee Brewers scored five times to beat the Texas Rangers, 6-4, and come

within a victory of equaling the best start in major-league history.

"I tell you, when Dale his that home run, I think that was the greatest thrill I've ever had," said Deer, whose second homer of the game, a three-run shot with one out in the ninth, tied the score.

After Deer's major-league-leading seventh homer off losing reliever Greg Harris made it 4-4, Sveum followed Jim Gantner's walk with a

two-run homer.
Milwaukee had tied the American League record for most victories starting a season — set by the 1981 Oakland Athletics — with a 4-3 victory Saturday over the Rang-ers. The Brewers could tie the major-league record of 13 - set by the 1982 Atlanta Braves — when they played the Chicago White Sox on Monday night at Comiskey Park.

"They're amazing right now, there's no doubt about it," said the Rangers' Larry Parrish. "When you go up there and hit home runs like that ... you can't tell from watching batting practice who's going to do stuff like that."

With the Brewers trailing, 4-1, Glenn Braggs led off the bottom of called for Harris.

"If there's another move, I don't know what it is," said their manager, Bobby Valentine, whose team lost its ninth straight.

The Rangers, he added, have "got to get out of this town, that's

for sure.

Six of the Brewers' victories have come at the expense of the Rangers. Indians 3, Orioles 0; Indians 8, Orioles 7: In Baltimore, Mel Hall homered and Pat Tabler drove in three runs to help Cleveland com-plete a doubleheader sweep, with Steve Carlton pitching four innings in relief for the victory. In the first game, Joe Carter hit his fifth homer this season, with Greg Swindell

'qua's sacrifice fly in the eighth beat nings. In the opener, Charles Hud-son held the Royals to seven hits. BASEBALL ROUNDUP

#### Brett Pulls Muscle. 'May Call It Quits' The Assistated Press

NEW YORK — George Brett, the Kansas City Royals' two-time batting champion and perennial all-star, separated cartilage in his right rib cage Sun-day in his first at-bat and was put on the 15-day disabled list. Brett, 33, who was to be examined Monday in Boston, seemed upset afterward and said, "If this thing is serious, I just might re-

White Sox 7, Tigers 2: In De-troit, Tim Hulett and Carlton Fisk hit two-run homers for Chicago as

tire. Hey. I'm not joking. I may call it quits. I don't need this.

Floyd Bannister pitched a six-hitter. Red Sox 4, Blue Jays 1: In Toronto. Al Nipper scattered five hits over seven innings and was supported by Wade Boggs's basesempty homer and Ed Romero's two-run single for Boston.

Mariners 8, Athletics 1: In Scat-tle, Scott Bankhead struck out nine during a five-hitter, with Jim Presley and Mike Kingery each driving

Twins 6, Angels 5: In Anaheim, California, Gary Gaetti hit a threerun homer in the sixth. Jeff Reardon got his fourth save for Minnesota. Pirates 5, Phillies 2: In the Na-

tional League, in Pittsburgh, Sid Bream's solo homer in the seventh. followed by two insurance runs in the eighth, beat Philadelphia. Expos 3, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Vance Law's two-run single during a three-run first helped Montreal win. Dodgers 9, Padres 1: In San Die-

go, Mike Marshall drove in five runs with two homers for Los An-Giants 4, Braves 3: In San Fran-cisco, Matt Williams's ground ball went under the glove of Atlanta second baseman Glenn Hubbard

for an error that allowed Chris

Brown to score from third with two out in the ninth. striking out nine during a six-hitter.

Yankees 5, Royals 6; Yankees 1,

Royals 6: In New York, Dan Pasmered rwice and Phil Garner hit a two-run homer to back the pitching Kansas City in the second game as of Houston's Mike Scott in the first Tommy John pitched seven in- game. In the second, Tracy Jones and Kal Daniels each homered and

doubled for the Reds. (UPI, AP)



# SCOREBOARD

Basketball NBA Standings

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y-Dollos x-Utok x-Houston x-Denver 28 54 341 27 WLA Lokers A. Clippers

Bird 11-188832 Aines 9-144424; Wilkins 11-Bird 37-18-8-32 Amps 9-14-5 21 Winter
36-6-29, WHILE 10-13-13-21, Repounds; Atlanta
36 (Koncok 11); Boston 54 (McHole 14). Assists; Alicato 26 (Webb 8); Boston 30 (Bird 14).
Philodelphia
36-22-34 24-162
Weshington
36-22-34 24-162
Erwing 10-21-65-24 Wingste 7-16-4-5 18; Carl-

ton 20 (M. Malone 4). Portional
Kersey (1-164-1025, Vondeweghe 10-194-426)
Davidna 13-19 1-2 25, Greenwood 9-13 7-7 25,
Rebounds: Son Antonio 4) (Girnore 8): Portional 43 (Kersey 9), Assists: Son Antonio 30 (Akoore, Robertsen, Davidne 5): Portional 35

Golden State
Short 10-140-1 20. Woshburn 2-13 1-5 17; Cone
Short 10-140-1 20. Woshburn 2-13 1-5 17; Cone
7-126-10 20. Gorden S-16 2-5 12. Rebounds; Clippers 54 (Cone 17); Golden State 51 (Smith 12).
Assists: Clippers 21 (Drew 61; Golden State 31
(Smith, McDonald 61.

10-19 2-4 25, M.Thornson 11-17 2-2 24, Re-bounds: Scottle 54 (McDoniel 8); Lakers 68

Golf

Top finishers and earnings is the Heritage Classic politoonnament, which ended Sanday on the 4457-yard, par-71 Herbour Town Golf Links at Hillon Head Island, South Caroline: Davis Love (11, 5117.000 Steve Jones, 570.200 Mart, Wiebe, 537.700 69-67-64-73-27-27-66-73-47-68--374
69-70-66-69--374 rd Twitty, \$21,725 recchi \$23,725 Bob Murphy, \$23,725 Tom Kills \$17,550 David Frost, \$17,550 David Frost, \$17,550 Larry Nelson, \$17,550 Jay Hoos, \$17,550 Mark Hayes, \$17,550

Hockey

(At Vierna)
many 3. Finland 1
lon 11. United States 2

Major League Standings Major League Leaders Sunday's Line Scores

981 088 388—3 5 0 988 688 988—8 6 3 ANTWOLKER —Swindell 1-2 L—ALCGre-riand, Carter (5), Battimere 12 9 1,000 9 3 2,50 6 5 3,45 7 6 4,500 6 6 5,500 6 6 4,500 3 10 227 Second Some : 002 018 947-5 11 1 110 009 002-7 9 1 Builtimere . 110 109 002—7 9 1
P. Niekre, Cariton (5), Comacto (9) and
Bando, Donnouv (8); Dison, Kinnunes (4),
Williamson (7), Armald (9) and Kennedy. W—
Coriton, 1-1, L—Williamson, 7-2, 5—Comp ## ## Cleveland, Hall (3), Battim , Riplan (5), Rayford (1). ms 628 386 110—7 16 6 R 298 068 580—3 6 1 nister and Fish; Petry, Ketly (4), Snell d Mercodo, W.-Sondeler, L.7 MATIONAL LEAGUE

(f) and Mercada. W—Banalster, I-I. L—Petr 6-2 HRs—Chicago, Fick (1), Walter (1), Bask (1), Hulett (3), Defroit, Herndon (2). Boston 968 683-4 9 T Toroste 869 109 809-1 5 1 Misser, Serbite (1). Gorden (8) and Sheaffer: Johnson, Eichhorn (6), Henks (9) and DaWills, W.-Hisser, 2-0, L.- Johnson, 9-3, Hiss-Sevion, Bogss, (2), Toronia, Ball (1). First Game see see see coo-c 7 1 310 700 00x-6 13 8 Lelbrandt, Gumperi (3), Block (7), Parr (8)

Kardes City - 000 955 985 9 5 1 New York - 000 956 985 95 - 5 5 Guisica, Quisenberr (8) and Own John Cements (8), Rishetti (9) and Sichner, W-Clements, 1-8 L—Gubicst, 1-2 5v—Righetti (3). 918 939 909-4 11 8 Tests 18 50 505-11 8
Alliverskiet 90 516 95-6 9 1
Guzmon, M. Williams (a), Herris (9) and
Stought; Birtiseck, Mirobells (7), Bosio (7),
Clear (9) and Surthell, W.—Clear, 20, L.—
Horris, 0-2 HRs.—Texas, Incovigila (5), Milwouldes, Deer 2 (7), Sweum (2).

Misnesota 68 (35 05-6 8 8 Collection (2) 20 001 003-5 7 7 Portugal, Berenaule (4), Racrdon (8) and Salos Sutten, Fraser (6) and Wyndgar, W-Portugal, 1-d. L.—Sutten, 0-3, Su—Reardon (4). grd edf off-1 3 2 904 902 25x-6 7 8

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Scott, Andersen (8) ond Ashby; Browning, Williams (5). Murphy (6), Londrom (8) ond Disz. W.—Scott, 3-0. L.—Brownings. 1-2, HRS—Houston, Dopon 2 (3), Gorner (2). Cincinnoth, a militarial (2).

Houston 204 800 046—2 9 6
Clacineati 200 110 285—5 11 3
Darwin, Meads (7), Lopez (7) and Bolley i
Power, R. Robinson (7) and Bulter, W.—Power,
2-b. L.—Darwin, 1-1, HRs—Houston, Notices
(2), Cincinnati, Daniels (5), T. Jones (1), 010 198 088-2 9 1 280 088 12x-5 18 Jackson (2) and Parrish; Drabe , Robinson (9) and LaValliers, W

New York 986 408 200-2 7 SetLouis 907 709 802-4 9 Fernandez, Myers (5), Sisk (7) and Lyens Personner myers 197, ann (7) one Lyone; Mathews Horton (7) and Posnoszi, W.-Math-ews, 1-1. C.-Fernondez, 2-1, 24—Horion (3); HR2—St. Louis, McGee (1), Posnoszi (1). Montreal 30 98 969-3 7 1 Chicago 400-3 7 1 2 Chicago 40 90 90 908-3 4 8 Sorensen, McGoffigun (7) and Reed; Mayer, Lynch (7), Noles (8) and J. Dovis, W.—Sarensen, 1-3, L.—Mayer, 1-7, Sv.—McGoffigun (1), and the chicago fills of the chicago f 000 000 309-3 12 T

Francisca, Williams (1).
Les Angeles 910 92 420—9 15 1
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Welch, Niedenfuer (9) and Scloscka, Trevina
(8); Wolfins, Dravecky (7), Sooker (7) and
Parent, W.—Welch, 1-1. L.— Wajna, 0-2. HRs.—
Los Angeles, Shabes 14). Marchall 2 (2).

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

RBI: Deer, Milwoukes, 17; Ripken, Bollirigre, 17; B.Jocksen, Konsos City. 12; Hulett, Chicago, 13; Martineir, Mary Vest, 13; Hulett, s, 13; Mortingly, New York, 13; Puck-

Detroit, 2: Hendarson, New York, 2: 30 Hed with 1. Horne Russ: Doer, Althrokee, 7: Carler Cleveland, 5: Downing, California, 5: Incovis-No. Texas. 5: Puckett, Alienesoto, 5: Risken

i; Schirpidi, Boston, 2, NATIONAL LEAGUE G AS R N

nati, 5; Caniels, Cincinnati, 5; Herr, 8f.Lauis 5; Lindeman, St.Lauis, 5.

Loc Angeles. 4.
Stoles Bases: Coleman, \$1.Louis, 18; Davis
Cincinnati, 8; Cora. San Diego, 5; Hotcher
Houston, 5; Walker, Chicoso, 5,
PITCHING (2 decisions)

Cetroit 2, 79:18; March 25, 1936, Montreal Con-citiems 2, N.Y. Romers 1, 68:22; April 13, 1987, 4.Y. (sionders 3, Wostlington 2, 181, 68:47; March 27, 1951, Montreal Canadisms 3, Datroit 1, 61:09; March 27, 1936, N.Y. Americans 3, 4.Y. Romgers 2, 68:40; MASIS BALL! Inalings: 26—Mort 1, 1928, Brooklyn Dodgers 1, Saston Browes 1, Time: 8 morris a minutes 25 Innings) — Mary 8, 1984, Chicogo White Sex 1, Milwoulkee Browers 6. BASKET BALL. Six Overlines; Jan. 6, 1951, Indionapolis 11.2-0. 1.000; RAMEPhy, Cinci er, Cinciment, 20, 1,000; Riverphy, Cinciment, 2-0, 1,000; Scale, Houston, 3-0, 1,000; Volenzueko, Los Angeles, 2-0, 1,000.
Strikeguts: Booth, Houston, 30; Ryan, Houston, 25; Mayer, Chicogo, 19; Velenzuela, Los Angeles, 19; Dorwin, Houston, 18.
Serves: DSmith, Houston, 4; Franço, Cincimol L3; Horion, 51, Louis, 3; Grasco, New York, 3; 4; 144 with 2.

Transition

# Cards Sweep Mets, but May Be Bigger Losers

New York Times Service the third inning when Barry Lyons, fourth inning. That was not many ST. LOUIS — The New York the Mets' rookie catcher, gave hours after Torumy Herr had hit a who arrived this weekend in first place in the National League East with a three-game winning streak, left Sunday in second place with a three-game losing streak, having been beaten, 4-2.

But the St. Louis Cardinals, at their moment of cheer, suffered an even more devastating blow to their long-range chances of displacing the Mets as champions. They lost their No. 1 pitcher, John Tudor, for at least three months when a bone in his right knee was broken while he was sitting in the dugout minding

Tudor was watching the game in

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into the dugout below. Tudor, try-

"It certainly takes the joy out of the weekend," said Whitey Herzog, the Cardinals' manager. "It's great to sweep the Mets. But it's hard to replace a guy like John Tudor." Still, sweep they did. The Mets'

chase to a pop-fly foul ball that grand slam off Jesse Orosco with landed behind the dugout. Lyons, two down in the 10th inning Satur-"I never expect to lose three

ing to stand and help break Lyons's straight, whether we're going good fall, was struck on the knee and the or bad," said the Mets' manager. Dave Johnson. "The Cardinals played great. In every game, it seemed they were making great catches. We would have scored four or five more runs. Just a matter of inches. Give them credit." A year ago, the Mets came to St.

Sid Fernandez was tagged for home Louis and swept four games, then runs by Willie McGee and Tom won 18 of 19, shot into first place



John Tudor: a broken bone.

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Pelats Steedings: Everton 76; Liverson 76;
Tottenham, Arsend 44; Justen 42; Neswich 47;
Notlingham Forest 59; Westord, Coventry,
Wimbledon 53; Manchester United 51;
Gueen's Park Rengers 49; Cheisea. West Nam
49; Southombon 45; Sheffield Weethesday 44;
Newcostle 43; Oxford 42; Lakcester 40; Charles 27; Astron Villa 31; Manchester 40; Charles 27; Astron Villa 31; Manchester City 28

**Longest Games** 

NHL Stanley Cup Playoffs Six Oversimes: March 24, 1934, Detroit Montreal Marcons & 114 minutes, 30 seconds

April 2, 1933, Toronto 1, Boston 9, 104:46, Four Overtimes; Morch 23, 1943, Toronto 3, Dehreit 2,70:18; March 25, 1930, Montreal Con-

Nmes; Jun. 6, 1951, Indio 75, Rochester Royals 71. FOOTBALL

Two Overtimes: (82:40) - Dec. 25, 1971, mi Dolphina 27, Konsos City Chiefs 24.

Newcostle G; Oxford G; Lenorare ton 37; Aston Villo 33; Manchester City 32. SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Athletic Blibes 3, Sentender 1 Los Polmos 2 Codiz 1 Bercelona 1. Majerca 5 Valiadolid G. Real Socieda

Sebaderi I. (1995una 1 Pelats Steedings: Real Madrid 53; Borcek na 52; Esconol 45; Zarapaza, Atlaiko Madri 37; Real Sociedad 38; Gijan, Majorca 37; Bell 36; Sevilla, Affiletic Bilbon 34; Valtadalid 33 Murcia 32; Las Poli

Baseball

Chicago, 131 Meriingiy, New York, 12; Puckett, Minnesetto, 12.
Hiha: Knighi, Bullimore, 21; Puckett, Minnesetto, 20; Lensford, Oaktond, 19; Settzer, Karnas Citv, 19; Deer, Milmoutee, 19; Risanderson, New York, 19; Richton, Bottimore, 18.
Deerbies: Molitor, Milmoukee, 6; Franco, Claveland, 5; GWard, New York, 5; Knight, Builtmore, 5; Molitory, Minnesetto, 5; Swearn, Milmoukee, 5; Triples: Settzer, Konsos Citv, 2; Brookens, Deirati, 2; Henderson, New York, 2; 30 ited wift; 1.

Bottimore. S.
Stolen Beses; Bradley, Sectite, 7; Nixon, Sectile, 4; Moliter, Ahlwaukse, 6; Redux, Chicose.
6; Lameterd, Gelchand, 4; Moseby, Toronto, 4.
prif Chillide (2 decilalens).
Siyfiseasiste. Langston, Sectile, 25; Milytij,
Californic, 23; Higuers, Milwauken, 22;
Cyours, Gelchand, 20; Huddan, New York, 21.
Soves: Please, Milmotake, 4; Recyden,
Minnesoto, 4; Righetti, New York, 3; Discore,
Californic, 2; Edural, Sectile, 2; Gardner,
Bagapo, 2; Schiruki, Boston, 2.

Russ: EDavis, Circinneti, 13; Hatcher Houston, 17; Deniese Circinneti, 19; Deren Hauston, 10; Sax, Los Anseles, 18. RBI: Herr, St.Louis, 15; Strauberty, New nest nert, st.Louis, 15: Strewberry, New York, 15; Gyerrero, Los Anseles, 13; Dioz Cincinnosi, 12: Davis, Cincinnosi, 11; Schmidt, Philodelohin, 11 Philodelphia. 11. 1935: Hahther, Houston. 26: Davis. Cincin-nati. 20: Gwynn, Son Diesa, 18: Boss. Houston, 16: Micrison. Pittsburgh, 16: Wiclark. Son

Doubles: Halcher, Houslan, 7: Bell, Cincin

Linaeman, St.Lauls, 5. Trieles: Belliard, Pilisburgh, 2; Oesler, Iscinnati, 2; Van Siyka, Pilisburgh, 2; 2¢ iled

PITCHING (2 decisions)
Windows Pct; Cox, S.Louis 2-8, 1,000; Gar
reits, San Francisco, 2-9, 1,000; Guilletson
Cincinnati, J-9, 1,000; JRobinson, Son Francis
co. 2-9, 1,000; Mahler, Atlanta, 2-9, 1,000; Pow

Tennis WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT (Al Assella Island, Florida) Singles Final

#### sliding on the artificial turf, came day night to end a four-hour strugacross the top step and went full tilt gle that the Cardinals won, 12-8.

tibia fractured.

Pagnozzi and did not last past the on April 23 and never left it.

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# A Toast to Soviet Spies

ran our spy network during the was on our side." days when the

Cold War really counted for something G. now living a block from the

Soviet Embassy in northwest Washington, ushered me into and offered me a

-the living room cup of instant Buchwald tea. Then he put two slices of bread out on the windowsill. He explained that the microwaves from the Soviet Embassy roof toast his

bread a lot faster and cheaper than his oven. "I even cook my steaks that way." he said. "What do you make of all the espionage activity?" I asked him. Big budgets and showboating. We must let Ivan know that we can hear every word he says, while he is doing the same to us. I'm not in the

up every Commie pant leg in the "G, if you were running things, would you plant American girls on Soviet guards here in Washington so the guards would show us their

game anymore, but if I were I

wouldn't hesitate to stick my bugs

basement?" "I would if I could find any American who would participate. But in my 40 years with the Company I never could find an American woman who would offer her charms to a Red Marxist Leninist

"Not even for money?" "Not even for money. I went to every madam between Park Avenue and Anchorage, Alaska, and they all said the same thing: 'We may be fallen women, but we're

Americans first. "Since you couldn't get American women to compromise themselves with Russian government

personnel, what did you do to garner important information from "We did the next best thing. We

gave the Russian secretaries nylons and Hershey bars." Could they be turned around

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WASHINGTON — The old "No. but the Hershey bar alman, whom all of us called G, monds were really listening decame to the door. He looked a bit vices, and once the bar was conmore fragile than he was when he sumed the secretary unknowingly

"G. will this mutual bugging hurt relations between the United States

"I shouldn't think so. Both sides are very aware that their intelligence people have to make a living and look good with their bosses at home. What bothers me is why the U.S. did not anticipate that Ivan would bug our new embassy in

"Maybe it's because our State Department is dumb?"

"That's too obvious," G said. There might be another reason. The Americans wanted the KGB to bug the embassy in Moscow so that they could pass on disinformation

"That's possible, but wouldn't the embassy eventually run out of disinformation, and then be stuck with leaking legitimate secrets?"

"Exactly," said G. "That's why it is so confusing. Somebody is doing something to someone and we don't know the who and why of it hecause their side has enlisted women agents and our side is still paying off their people with Japanese watches."

"Your toast is done," I told him. He took the bread off the windowsill. Then he said, "You know, we've bugged their building in Washington up, down and sideways. Every time I try to get the game show 'Jeopardy' on television I hear the Soviet ambassador's wife talking to Mrs. Gorbachev in Moscow. I'm sure it's them because Mrs. Gorbachev keeps insisting she wants her American Express card

The old boy was getting tired so I got up to leave. "G," I said, "if we can't use lovemaking as a legitimate weapon, what would you suggest we do to find out what they're really up to?"

He said, "Garbage. The first thing any espionage agent does is go through his opponent's garbage. Sifting through the other chap's trash pail may not be as exciting as compromising him with a woman,

# Loudon Wainwright's 'Ounce of Clarity'

By Mike Zwerin temal Herald Tribune

TONDON - Loudon Wainwright III L says he is based in London because "I like decay."

It's awkward interviewing Wainwright after learning how he feels about interviews from his recent song "How Old Are You?" which compiles questions like "Are you really a drunk?" "How come you don't try to write a play?" and "Isn't it time you retired?" His songs take such long, hard looks at himself that further questioning may be superfluous. On the other hand, he is the son of a Life

magazine editor and columnist and grew up in Bedford Village in Westchester County in New York, with people like Scott Carpenter, Frank Sinatra and Judy Garland around the house. His mobile face turns into a square-jawed grin as he leans forward and affirms: "I know how to talk to you guys."

Wainwright has been called "the Charlie Chaplin of rock," "the Woody Allen of folk," "a yoghurt-voiced Tom Waits" and "Bob Dylan with a sense of humor." He himself says: "They were under the mistak-en impression that I would turn out to be Bruce Springsteen.

In the late '60s, record companies were signing all the singer/composers they could find following the success of James Taylor. Between 1970 and 1978 Wainwright was photographed shaking hands with Nesui Ertegun, who signed him to Atlantic, and hugging Clive Davis who brought him to CBS and Arista.

Stephen Holden of The New York Times called him "a pungent social satirist, alternately mischievous and shamefaced a great natural clown and a promising rockind-roller." He built a following on the folk club circuit with his emotional mugging and scowling as he sang ruthless sat-ires about his own preppiness.

Then he wrote "Dead Skunk" in 15 minutes. It went as high as number 12 on the Billboard chart and was number one in Little Rock, Arkansas, for six weeks. The song was about running over a skunk and the stink it made. His next album dealt with rebellion. People in the business asked: "Where's the funny animal song?

Arista dropped him when radio turned to straight pop and heavy metal. He checked out of the American novelty tune market in favor of Europe, where he had always gone over better. But without a major record label, he felt like he was "playing triple-A baseball after being in the major leagues."

Three years ago he surfaced in London, "after finishing off a 10-year relationship with a woman," and has since built an enthusiastic local following with two al- are a few lines from "Eat Out":



burns for Elvis Costello's independent Demon Records, which produces mostly reisbeyond belief? sues but also "current living people like

No need to ask about expatriatism. Just listen to "The Home Stretch":

You are making human contact with the postcards that you send To the children of your ex-wife, and a woman, your girl friend

Who is living in a city thousands of miles away That is full of young male models not all

of whom are gay. Or about his career: You're too old to die young . . .

least you're a has-been and not just a

For an insight into his daily routine, here

Give me the menu, take away the candles, never mind the aperitif. He doesn't like all he sees in himself, but

avoids self-pity. He is wry rather than bitter. He softens the school of hard knocks, throws jokes at the devil, dances with his gremlins. It's clear that the play's the thing. Graduating from St. Andrew's Poisco-pal boarding school in Delaware, he stud-ied acting at the university. His portrayal of Stanley in Harold Pinter's "The Birth-

day Party" won favorable reviews in New York. He was Captain Calvin Spanlding in three episodes of the TV series "M\*A\*S\*H" and he has just finished playing the role of Worsely in Caryl Chur-chill's "Owners" at The Young Vic. After drama school, he dropped out

hitchhiked, worked in macrobiotic restaurants, went to the Newport Folk Festival learned eight chords on the guitar ("the

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1968 as a flower-child in San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury, which was "fun. Mostly drug-induced, but fun." He sold his guitar for the money to take yoga lessons, which is how much he cared for music at the time. It appeared to be time to grow up after

he was arrested for possession of marijuana in Oklahoma City and his father had to fly over from London, where he was then heading Life's bureau, to bail him out. He got a job in a boatyard and wrote a song about a lobster fisherman who worked there. It was not very good, but he thought, "Wow! I wrote a song." After that it was "bang bang bang, one after the other." His recent song "Heaven and Mud" looks back at that period:

We kicked nicotine and caffeine and alcohol and cannabis We copped an ounce of clarity, we scored a pound of bliss."

Wainwright's manager Paul Charles, who also handles Costello, Tom Warts and the Communards, explains his resurgent career: "A few years ago, if you didn't have a weird haircut and a synthesizer, you didn't have a chance. But groups like Dire Straights proved to everyday people that pop music could still produce good songs. Songs came back. Loudon's songs are so personal they rely on intimate contact with a small and sensitive public. He plays clubs and thousand-seat halls. To reach a larger public he'd have to lower the common denominator of his material. Now he's his own man. He's just about as successful as he wants to be. He's booked solid through next March."

He tours with his guitar, not even a road manager. From "One Man Guy:" I don't know why

I'm a one-man-guy

Or why this is a one-man show But these three cubic feet of bone and blood and meat are what I love and

I whistle me a one-man tune. . . One-man guy, only kind of guy to be

Last year, his album "I'm Allright" won a Grammy in the Contemporary Folk category. He says he would have felt better about it if the category had not also included Peter, Paul and Mary. Anyway, the subject was already handled on that al-Last night I dreamed that I won a

Grammy was presented to me by Debby Horry. . . .

I'd like to thank my producer, and Jesus,

Loudon Wainwright III: Oslo, April 26; Bergen, April 27; Trondheim, April 28; Stavenger, April 29; Copenhagen, April 30.

## **PEOPLE**

Walesa's Autobiography To Be Published in West

Lech Walesa, the Polish labor leader, has been working during the past three years on an autobiography for publication in the West. Newsweek magazine reported Sunday. The project began, the magazine said, with clandestine visits to Gdansk by a U.S. editor, but the French publisher Fayard is expected to be the first to publish the work this month. Asked if Western publication of the book could bring government retaliation against the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize winner. one editor quoted by the magazine said, "Walesa is too big now.. He cannot step off a curb and be hit by a car. Nobody would believe it." 23" ... 🗖 '\*

Marlene Dietrich, in a rare interview released Monday by the West German newspaper Die Welt, says she still gets angry at being remembered as the sex symbol from the 1930 film The Blue Angel. The reclusive 85-year-old former actress, who was born and raised in Berlin but became air American citizen in 1939, was giving her first interview in three years. Dietrich, who Die Welt said was interviewed. at her residence in Paris, defended. her longtime seclusion from the public and refuctance to give interviews. "Most of the world stars live in seclusion, as you term it. Namrally we don't walk around it crowded streets, where you can't hide from autograph hinters." 0 10

Maya Plactskaya of the Bolshor Ballet will instruct 410 advanced master classes at the new David Howard Dance Center in New York May 11 to May 29. Plisets kaya, who made her debut at the Bolshoi in 1943, has made fewer and fewer appearances on stage in recent years and asually only in ballets composed by her husband Rodion Shebedrin. David Howard coaches some of the world's foremost dancers, including Gelsey Kirkland, and Mikhai Beryshni-

Edward Heath, the former Brit-ish prune numerier, conducted the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of China in a benefit concert for the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped in Beijing Saturday. Heath, 71, prime, minister from 1970 to 1974, has conducted major orchestras, nona-bly in Europe, and the United

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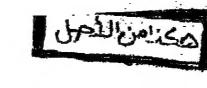


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